

Idaho Economic Forecast

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor

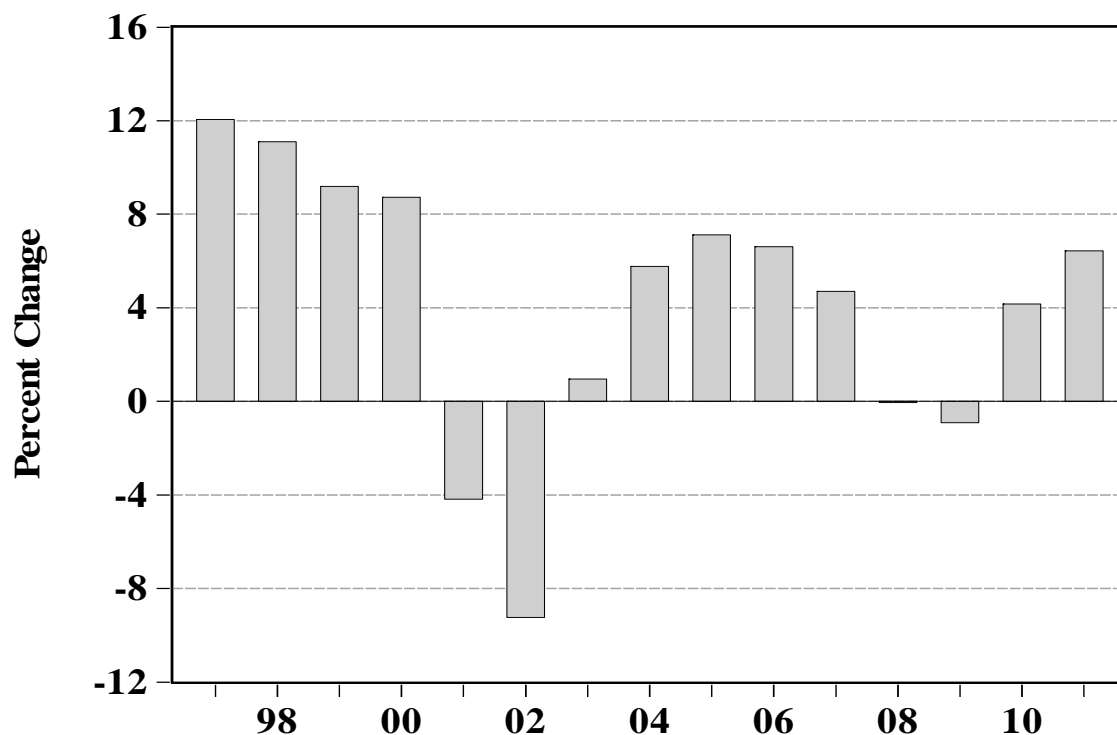
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- Forecast 2008-2011
- Idaho General Fund Revenue Forecasting: A New Approach
- Alternative Forecasts

Real Business Investment



Source: Global Insight

**IDAHO
ECONOMIC
FORECAST
2008 - 2011**

State of Idaho
C.L. “BUTCH” OTTER
Governor

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PREFACE

Idaho's economy continues to grow and evolve as it enters the 21st Century. The 1980s was a decade of stop-and-start economic performance. However, it also ushered in one of the longest expansions in the state's history. Since 1987, nonfarm employment has expanded every year and has consistently placed Idaho among the top ten fastest growing states in the nation. The 1990s saw a flood of new residents move into the state, causing the population to expand by an astounding 29% from 1990 to 2000. Over this period Idaho personal income nearly doubled. Much of the current expansion results from ongoing structural changes in Idaho's economy.

One of the biggest changes is the rise of the state's high-technology sector. Virtually nonexistent in the 1970s, this sector achieved critical mass in the 1990s to become the state's largest manufacturing employer. The growth of industry giants, such as Micron Technology and Hewlett-Packard, as well as the emergence and expansion of smaller companies, pushed payrolls above even the most optimistic forecasts made in the 1980s. The state's trade sector has also been going through a transformation. The last decade witnessed an influx of national "big box" merchandisers. During this same time, Idaho merchants successfully reached beyond the state's borders. Several regional shopping centers were established that serve locals, as well as attract shoppers from other states and Canada. Visitors fueled the surge in tourism that also benefited trade. Like its national counterpart, the service sector accounts for most of the nonfarm jobs in Idaho. Tourism has also been a boon to the service industry. While traditional factors, such as increasing discretionary income, continue to fuel the demand for services, other influences have emerged. For example, the use of temporary employees in manufacturing has bolstered business services employment. Idaho's outstanding work force has been a major factor in attracting call centers, back office operations, and credit card companies.

While many changes are taking place today, traditional resource industries still play a major role in Idaho's economy. Indeed, the state's mining, agriculture, and timber sectors all experienced lulls in the late 1990s. While displaying more resilience to downturns than in the past, these industries are not totally immune from business-cycle effects. The continuing dependence on natural resources will bring a host of challenges to Idaho.

Other factors that are external to the state's economy will also present challenges to decision makers. Public policy decisions made in Washington, D.C. affect resource industry and federal installations such as the Idaho National Laboratory and the Mountain Home Air Force Base. Finding balanced and acceptable solutions to endangered and threatened species issues and timber supply issues are of major economic significance.

In order to deal effectively with these challenges, public and private decisions need to be made with a thorough understanding of the structure of the state's economy. It is to this end that the *Idaho Economic Forecast* is directed.

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INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the April 2008 Global Insight baseline forecast of the U.S. economy. The previous *Idaho Economic Forecast* is based on the December 2007 Global Insight baseline national forecast. In addition, an interim forecast was prepared in February 2008 in response to fast-changing national economic conditions that had significant impacts on the state's revenues. The summary tables for the interim economic forecast and the revised Idaho General Fund revenue projections are available at Idaho Division of Financial Management's (DFM) website.

The cover graph shows the national economy will receive little support from real business investment over the next few years. In fact, investment is expected to contract over the next two years and, thus, it will actually be a drag on the economy. The last time business investment dropped in two consecutive years was when high-tech stocks imploded earlier this decade. The projected declines will be significantly milder. After these setbacks, real business investment rallies in 2010 and 2011.

FEATURE

In this issue's feature article Idaho Chief Economist, Michael H. Ferguson, presents DFM's new approach to producing its General Fund revenue forecasts. Previously, forecasts of the state's revenue collections were presented as the most likely amount of revenue the state would receive in a given fiscal year. Starting in January 2007 the Executive Revenue Forecast introduced the concept of dividing the basic revenue forecast itself into one-time and ongoing components. A major reason for this change is the significantly increased volatility in the revenue stream over the past decade.

THE FORECAST

Alternative assumptions concerning future movements of key economic variables can lead to major variations in national and/or regional outlooks. Global Insight examines the effects of different economic scenarios, including the potential impacts of recessions, higher inflation, and future Federal Reserve Board decisions. Alternative Idaho economic forecasts were developed under different policy and growth scenarios at the national level. These forecasts are included in this report.

Historical and forecast data for Idaho and the U.S. are presented in the tables in the middle section of this report. Detail is provided for every year from 1994 to 2011 and for every quarter from 2005 through 2010. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model (IEM) for this forecast begins with the first quarter of 2008.

Descriptions of the Global Insight U.S. Macroeconomic Model and the IEM are provided in the Appendix. Equations of the IEM and variable definitions are listed in the last pages of this publication.

CHANGES

The Idaho Department of Labor provides monthly historical employment data that are seasonally adjusted and converted to quarterly frequencies by the Idaho Division of Financial Management (DFM). These adjusted data include final employment numbers through the third quarter of 2007 and estimates for the fourth quarter. These data show Idaho total nonfarm employment was 2,516 jobs lower in the third quarter of 2007 than had been reported in the January 2008 *Idaho Economic Forecast* and there were 3,158 fewer jobs in the fourth quarter than had been predicted.

The tables in this forecast include the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) March 26, 2008 estimates of Idaho quarterly personal income through the last quarter of 2007. The quarterly estimates were revised back through the first quarter of 2004. The next round of Idaho quarterly personal income estimates is scheduled to be published on June 19, 2008 and will run through the first quarter of 2008. These estimates will be incorporated into the July 2008 *Idaho Economic Forecast*.

Please note this is the last time printed copies of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* will be available. However, the *Idaho Economic Forecast* will continue to be available electronically at http://dfm.idaho.gov/Publications/Econ_Publications.html. If you would like to be contacted by email when each new forecast is posted to DFM's website, please send your name and email address with *Idaho Economic Forecast* in the subject line to info@dfm.idaho.gov.

Readers with any questions should contact Derek Santos at (208) 854-3070 or at dsantos@dfm.idaho.gov.

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Please note this is the last issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* that will be available in hard copy and mailed to subscribers. The *Idaho Economic Forecast* will continue to be available electronically on the Division of Financial Management's (DFM) website at:

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If you would like to be contacted by email when each new *Forecast* is posted to DFM's website, please send your name and email address with *Idaho Economic Forecast* in the subject line to:

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If you have any questions regarding this change, please contact Derek Santos at (208) 334-3900 or dsantos@dfm.idaho.gov.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Idaho's economic outlook has been scaled back compared to the January 2008 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. This change largely results from the anticipated weaker showing for the national economy. There are about 7,800 fewer Idaho jobs in 2008 in the current forecast compared to the previous one. This gap grows each of the next three years, so that there are nearly 12,400 fewer jobs in 2010 in the current forecast than in the previous one. Projected goods-producing employment is down about 4,000 jobs, with the computer and electronics and construction sectors combined accounting for 90% of the difference between forecasts. The more pessimistic projection for construction occurs because the housing retrenchment is anticipated to be deeper than in the previous forecast. There are nearly 2,700 fewer forecasted housing starts in 2010 in this forecast compared to the previous one. The Gem State's nongoods-producing sector accounts for two-thirds of 2010's expected job gap, but it is less concentrated than in the goods-sector. For example, projected retail trade employment is down by roughly 2,800 jobs in the current forecast, which is about 33% of the nongoods-producing job gap. Services jobs account for about 50% of the difference between the current and previous forecasts, but this difference is dispersed over several employment categories. Projected Idaho personal income displays a similar pattern as nonfarm employment. It too is lower in 2008 and this gap increases through 2010. Specifically, the gap between the current and previous Idaho nominal personal income goes from \$1.07 billion in 2008 to \$2.00 billion in 2010. About 60% of the anticipated gap in 2010 is due to lower wage and salary payments, the product of lower employment and average annual wages that are down about \$1,100 compared to the previous forecast. The gap for Idaho real personal income swells from \$1.32 billion to \$2.09 billion from 2008 to 2010. Idaho's economy should make some headway in 2011, with the employment gap between forecasts shrinking to 9,700 jobs in 2011. Unfortunately, the wage gap is forecast to expand, which increases the forecasted wages and salary payments difference in 2011. As a result, the gap between the current and previous nominal personal income forecasts widens to \$2.07 billion in 2011. Likewise, the difference between the current and previous Idaho real personal income forecasts also increases in 2011. While the current Idaho forecast is gloomier than its predecessor, it remains brighter than the current national outlook. During 2008 to 2011, Idaho nonfarm employment growth is forecast to average 1.9%, which is more than twice as fast as the national average. In addition, Idaho real personal income is projected to increase 3.3% annually, while U.S. real personal income is expected to grow 2.5% per year.

The U.S. economy is expected to display roller-coaster swings over the next few quarters. The current forecast shows real GDP contracting during the first half of this year, which meets the rule-of-thumb criterion (two or more consecutive quarters of declining real output) for a recession. Activity should pick up temporarily in this year's third quarter (2.4%) thanks to help from the fiscal-stimulus package. The largest component of this package is the tax rebates to households worth \$107 billion. These rebates should nudge consumer spending in the second quarter, but their biggest boost should be in the third quarter. However, real output growth is expected to slide after the third quarter due to waning consumer spending, and it is forecast to stall in the first quarter of 2009. After a couple of growth oscillations, the economy is expected to begin a sustained recovery in mid-2009. Factors contributing to this turnaround include the positive impacts of low interest rates, the bottoming out of the housing sector, and financial institutions lending more freely. Despite the anticipated stronger growth, projected inflation drops from 2.5% in 2008 to well below 2.0% in the remaining years of the forecast, thanks in large part to the assumed decline in oil prices. Fundamentals suggest oil is currently overpriced. This distortion, along with the expected global economic slowdown, suggests oil prices could decline to \$74 per barrel in 2011. However, oil prices are extremely sensitive to real or perceived supply disruptions, so there are significant risks prices may not fall as much as has been forecasted.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
APRIL 2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)												
Current \$	9,817	10,128	10,470	10,961	11,686	12,434	13,195	13,841	14,282	14,822	15,556	16,394
% Ch	5.9%	3.2%	3.4%	4.7%	6.6%	6.4%	6.1%	4.9%	3.2%	3.8%	5.0%	5.4%
2000 Chain-Weighted	9,817	9,891	10,049	10,301	10,676	11,004	11,319	11,567	11,704	11,903	12,266	12,672
% Ch	3.7%	0.8%	1.6%	2.5%	3.6%	3.1%	2.9%	2.2%	1.2%	1.7%	3.0%	3.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	31,290	33,054	33,849	34,816	38,079	40,355	43,800	46,777	48,918	51,180	54,161	57,807
% Ch	7.6%	5.6%	2.4%	2.9%	9.4%	6.0%	8.5%	6.8%	4.6%	4.6%	5.8%	6.7%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	30,448	32,039	32,921	34,099	37,100	39,482	43,150	45,822	47,847	50,065	53,008	56,610
% Ch	8.5%	5.2%	2.8%	3.6%	8.8%	6.4%	9.3%	6.2%	4.4%	4.6%	5.9%	6.8%
U.S. (Billions)	8,430	8,724	8,882	9,164	9,727	10,301	10,983	11,660	12,147	12,589	13,214	13,971
% Ch	8.0%	3.5%	1.8%	3.2%	6.2%	5.9%	6.6%	6.2%	4.2%	3.6%	5.0%	5.7%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	31,289	32,376	32,690	32,970	35,127	36,160	38,192	39,776	40,393	41,507	43,195	45,315
% Ch	5.0%	3.5%	1.0%	0.9%	6.5%	2.9%	5.6%	4.1%	1.5%	2.8%	4.1%	4.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	30,447	31,382	31,795	32,290	34,223	35,378	37,626	38,965	39,508	40,602	42,275	44,377
% Ch	5.9%	3.1%	1.3%	1.6%	6.0%	3.4%	6.4%	3.6%	1.4%	2.8%	4.1%	5.0%
U.S. (Billions)	8,429	8,545	8,578	8,678	8,973	9,231	9,578	9,915	10,030	10,209	10,539	10,952
% Ch	5.4%	1.4%	0.4%	1.2%	3.4%	2.9%	3.8%	3.5%	1.2%	1.8%	3.2%	3.9%
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	11,501	12,208	13,230	16,389	18,659	23,346	19,428	14,235	12,913	13,727	14,077	16,554
% Ch	11.0%	6.1%	8.4%	23.9%	13.9%	25.1%	-16.8%	-26.7%	-9.3%	6.3%	2.6%	17.6%
U.S. (Millions)	1,573	1,601	1,710	1,854	1,950	2,073	1,812	1,344	0,911	1,131	1,444	1,663
% Ch	-4.5%	1.8%	6.8%	8.4%	5.2%	6.3%	-12.6%	-25.8%	-32.2%	24.1%	27.7%	15.2%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	558,583	568,035	568,047	572,554	588,074	611,732	638,912	656,333	660,616	670,364	686,199	708,422
% Ch	3.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	2.7%	4.0%	4.4%	2.7%	0.7%	1.5%	2.4%	3.2%
U.S. (Thousands)	131,794	131,830	130,340	129,996	131,419	133,695	136,092	137,618	137,856	138,376	140,050	142,353
% Ch	2.2%	0.0%	-1.1%	-0.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%	1.6%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	6.2%	3.9%	1.7%	1.1%	1.3%	3.2%	5.0%	5.0%	2.0%	2.1%	4.1%	4.8%
Bank Prime	9.2%	6.9%	4.7%	4.1%	4.3%	6.2%	8.0%	8.1%	5.0%	5.1%	7.1%	7.8%
Existing Home Mortgage	8.0%	7.0%	6.5%	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%	6.6%	6.5%	5.6%	5.7%	6.9%	7.2%
INFLATION												
GDP Price Deflator	2.2%	2.4%	1.7%	2.1%	2.9%	3.2%	3.2%	2.7%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Personal Cons Deflator	2.5%	2.1%	1.4%	2.0%	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%	2.5%	3.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
Consumer Price Index	3.4%	2.8%	1.6%	2.3%	2.7%	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%	3.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%

National Variables Forecast by GLOBAL INSIGHT
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2008

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
APRIL 2008

	2008				2009				2010			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)												
Current \$	14,168	14,151	14,338	14,471	14,570	14,720	14,915	15,082	15,268	15,458	15,656	15,843
% Ch	2.7%	-0.5%	5.4%	3.8%	2.8%	4.2%	5.4%	4.6%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	4.9%
2000 Chain-Weighted	11,673	11,653	11,724	11,765	11,774	11,856	11,949	12,032	12,124	12,217	12,316	12,407
% Ch	-0.1%	-0.7%	2.4%	1.4%	0.3%	2.8%	3.2%	2.8%	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%	3.0%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	48,049	48,986	49,077	49,561	50,224	50,829	51,491	52,177	52,976	53,754	54,539	55,375
% Ch	2.6%	8.0%	0.7%	4.0%	5.5%	4.9%	5.3%	5.4%	6.3%	6.0%	6.0%	6.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	46,946	47,918	48,035	48,488	49,107	49,700	50,380	51,072	51,811	52,597	53,392	54,231
% Ch	2.9%	8.6%	1.0%	3.8%	5.2%	4.9%	5.6%	5.6%	5.9%	6.2%	6.2%	6.4%
U.S. (Billions)	11,975	12,166	12,177	12,269	12,396	12,511	12,650	12,797	12,961	13,125	13,297	13,474
% Ch	4.0%	6.6%	0.4%	3.1%	4.2%	3.8%	4.5%	4.7%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.4%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	40,017	40,579	40,373	40,603	40,937	41,363	41,690	42,040	42,508	42,969	43,411	43,892
% Ch	-1.0%	5.7%	-2.0%	2.3%	3.3%	4.2%	3.2%	3.4%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.5%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	39,098	39,694	39,515	39,724	40,026	40,445	40,790	41,149	41,573	42,044	42,498	42,984
% Ch	-0.7%	6.2%	-1.8%	2.1%	3.1%	4.3%	3.5%	3.6%	4.2%	4.6%	4.4%	4.7%
U.S. (Billions)	9,973	10,078	10,017	10,052	10,104	10,181	10,242	10,311	10,400	10,492	10,584	10,680
% Ch	0.4%	4.3%	-2.4%	1.4%	2.1%	3.1%	2.4%	2.7%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	12,454	12,707	13,044	13,445	13,555	13,751	13,969	13,633	13,556	13,826	14,085	14,842
% Ch	53.5%	8.4%	11.0%	12.9%	3.3%	5.9%	6.5%	-9.3%	-2.2%	8.2%	7.7%	23.3%
U.S. (Millions)	1.029	0.867	0.855	0.893	0.982	1.086	1.191	1.263	1.327	1.415	1.480	1.554
% Ch	-36.0%	-49.6%	-5.5%	19.0%	46.4%	49.8%	44.3%	26.8%	21.5%	29.3%	19.9%	21.5%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	658,387	659,800	661,346	662,930	665,388	668,552	672,106	675,409	679,622	683,925	688,158	693,090
% Ch	-0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.9%
U.S. (Thousands)	137,991	137,816	137,771	137,845	137,911	138,201	138,528	138,863	139,280	139,792	140,312	140,816
% Ch	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	3.2%	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	2.4%	3.0%	3.5%	3.9%	4.4%	4.8%
Bank Prime	6.2%	4.9%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	5.4%	6.0%	6.5%	6.9%	7.4%	7.8%
Existing Home Mortgage	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.8%	6.2%	6.5%	6.8%	7.1%	7.2%
INFLATION												
GDP Price Deflator	2.7%	0.2%	2.9%	2.3%	2.4%	1.3%	2.2%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
Personal Cons Deflator	3.6%	2.2%	2.8%	1.7%	2.1%	0.6%	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%
Consumer Price Index	4.3%	1.9%	3.1%	1.2%	2.0%	-0.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%

National Variables Forecast by GLOBAL INSIGHT
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2008

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the First Quarter of 2008 through the Fourth Quarter of 2011

The U.S. economy is expected to display roller-coaster swings over the next few quarters. The current forecast shows real GDP contracting during the first half of this year, which meets the rule-of-thumb criterion (two or more consecutive quarters of declining real output) for a recession. The projected 0.1% drop in the first quarter of 2008 and the 0.7% decline in the following quarter reflect disappearing supports for the economy. This is consistent with recent data which show housing activity is still retreating, consumer spending has slowed, nonresidential construction may have peaked, spending on business equipment is slipping, and state and local government finances are coming under increased stress.

Activity should pick up temporarily in this year's third quarter (2.4%) thanks to help from the fiscal-stimulus package. The largest component of this package is the tax rebates to households worth \$107 billion. It is assumed that three-fourths of the rebates are delivered in this year's second quarter, and the rest in the third quarter. It is also assumed that 20% of the rebates will be spent in three months, 40% within six months, and 50% within a year. Given these delivery and spending patterns, the rebates should nudge consumer spending in the second quarter, but their biggest boost should be in the third quarter. However, real output growth is expected to slide after the third quarter due to waning consumer spending, and it is forecast to stall in the first quarter of 2009.

A bright spot for the economy is trade. Global economic growth is slowing, but along with the weakening dollar, it is still supporting U.S. exports. European activity is slowing, partly because U.S. goods are gaining at Europe's expense as the dollar slides, and partly because some of its housing markets are turning down. However, growth in Asia is relatively solid. Falling interest rates and the slowing U.S. economy have put downward pressure on the dollar. While this is bad news for consumers, it is good news for American producers who are selling their wares in the global marketplace.

Although Federal Reserve officials are still indicating that their number one concern remains the risk to growth, there is some concern they are starting to take risks with inflation. Some of that concern is coming from its own ranks. Two members of the Federal Open Market Committee dissented from the March 18th rate cut. However, it is assumed growth will remain the central bank's primary concern in light of growing evidence of an economic contraction. As a result, it is expected to take its federal funds rate down another 75 basis points by mid-2008 and hold it there for the rest of the year.

After a couple of growth oscillations, the economy is expected to begin a sustained recovery in mid-2009. Factors contributing to this turnaround include the positive impacts of low interest rates, the bottoming out of the housing sector, and financial institutions lending more freely. After expanding a projected 1.2% this year, real GDP should muster 1.7% growth in 2009, followed by about 3.0% growth in both 2010 and 2011. Despite the anticipated stronger growth, projected inflation drops from 2.5% in 2008 to well below 2.0% in the remaining years of the forecast, thanks in large part to the assumed decline in oil prices. Fundamentals suggest oil is currently overpriced. This distortion, along with the expected global economic slowdown, suggests oil prices could decline to \$74 per barrel in 2011. However, oil prices are extremely sensitive to real or perceived supply disruptions, so there are significant risks prices may not fall as much as has been forecasted.

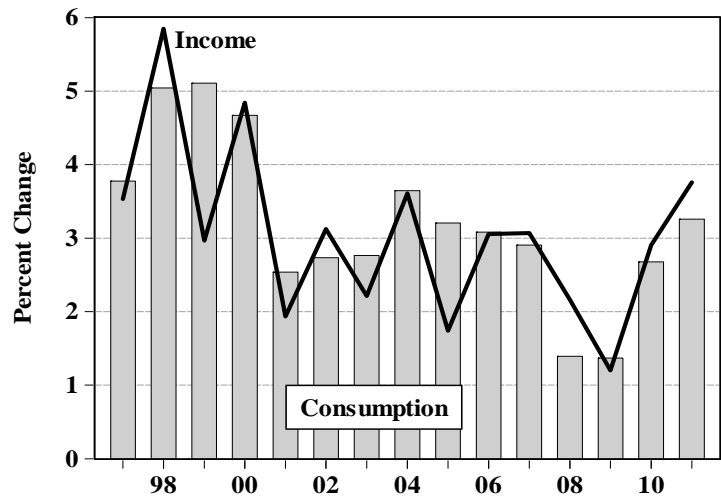
SELECTED NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Consumer Spending: Consumer confidence is sinking under the combined weight of rising unemployment, high inflation, declining home and stock prices, and tightening credit, and this does not bode well for consumer spending. The Reuters/University of Michigan consumer sentiment index plummeted from 90.4 last July to 69.5 in March 2008. This decline suggests consumers' moods have shifted from instant gratification to postponed gratification. Indeed, recent data support this change. Real consumption of durable goods fell in four of the five months ended in February 2008, while real spending on non-durable goods declined in each of this year's first three months. As a result, real spending growth is expected to slow to a 0.7% annual pace in the first quarter of 2007, which is down significantly from its 2.3% annual pace at the end of last year.

The spending situation is expected to worsen even further in this year's second quarter, as it will actually retreat 0.2%. Boosted by an estimated \$107 billion in tax rebates, spending accelerates to a 2.6% annual pace in the third quarter. However, this respite is short-lived, and the spending pace is more than cut in half from the third quarter of 2008 to the fourth quarter. Growth will virtually stall in the beginning of next year before it begins to pick up speed. On an annual basis, real consumer spending is projected to expand 1.4% in both 2008 and 2009. Job losses, declining household net worth, and high gasoline prices will hit automotive spending particularly hard. Sales of light vehicles are forecast to drop from 16.1 million units in 2007 to 14.9 million units this year—their lowest level since 1995. In response to tightening credit conditions, entry-level buyers are sitting out the market, buying smaller cars, or turning to used cars. Rising gasoline prices are encouraging vehicle buyers to downsize, resulting in shifts from large SUVs to crossovers, and from large sedans to mid-sized sedans. Real spending on motor vehicles and parts is expected to shrink 6.5% this year then expand 3.4% next year, 4.5% in 2010, and 3.6% in 2011. Housing-related spending should take even longer to recover for a couple of reasons. Falling home prices have shut the spigot on mortgage equity withdrawal and home equity loans, which are both important funding sources for this market. In addition, home sales are projected to decrease through this summer, which depresses sales of appliances, furniture, and decorating items in 2009. Specifically, real spending on furniture and household equipment slows to a 2.8% pace in 2008 and declines 0.8% in 2009. This year will be the low-water mark for consumer confidence. As it improves after this year, the pace of real spending will quicken. Specifically, real total consumer spending is forecast to grow 1.4% both this year and next, but advance 2.7% in 2010 and 3.3% in 2011.

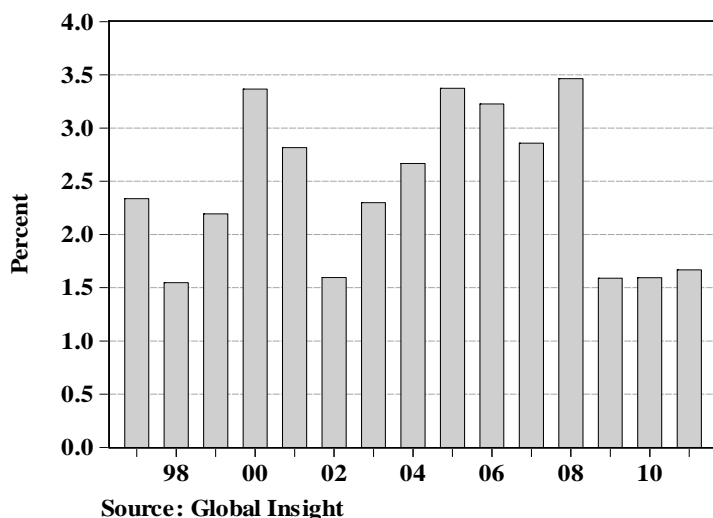
Inflation: Consumer inflation is forecast is expected to peak at 3.5% this year before dropping below 2.0% during the remaining years of the forecast. An interesting characteristic of this year's inflation picture is its severe quarterly swings caused by its food and energy components. Over the course of this year, consumer inflation for all items is 4.3% in the first quarter, 1.9% in the second quarter, 3.1% in the third quarter, and 1.2% in the fourth quarter. Much of this volatility disappears, however, when food and energy prices are excluded. Specifically, the core inflation rate without these items is 2.5% in the first quarter, 2.3% in the second quarter, 2.4% in the third quarter, and 2.1% in the fourth quarter. Food inflation, which ranges between 5.0% and 3.0%, is higher than overall inflation in each quarter this year,

U.S. Real Consumption and Disposable Income Growth



Source: Global Insight

Consumer Price Inflation



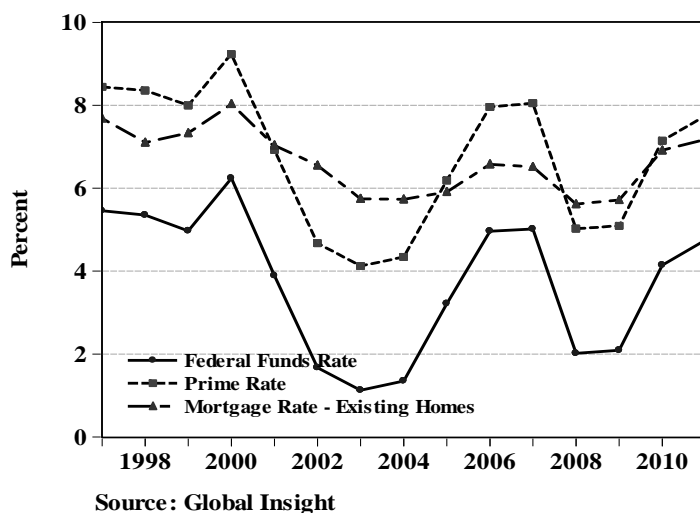
but it is more consistent than energy inflation. For example, energy prices rose 17.2% at the beginning of this year, then they are expected to decline 4.0% in the second quarter, increase 6.7% in the third quarter, and fall 7.4% in the last quarter. Of course, drivers experience the energy situation first hand whenever they fill their tanks. The U.S. Energy Information Administration reported the average price of regular gasoline in the Rocky Mountain region was \$3.42 per gallon on April 21, 2008, which was just below the national average of \$3.51 per gallon. Of course, these prices are driven by the high cost of crude oil. West Texas Intermediate crude oil averaged \$105.55 per barrel in March, which was \$10.21 more per barrel than in

February. March 2008 was also the first time the monthly crude oil price averaged over \$100 per barrel. On April 18, 2008 the spot price of West Texas Intermediate was \$116.56 per barrel. The recent rise in crude oil prices have led some to predict the price of gasoline will top \$4.00 per gallon this summer. In this forecast, the average price of gasoline peaks at \$3.45 per gallon in the second quarter of this year. The main reason for this is the assumption that the crude oil price is near its peak. Prices are expected to fade toward the mid-\$80s in 2009 and \$80 in 2010 due to economic weaknesses. It is assumed to fall even further as improved non-OPEC supplies come on line. As a result, the average retail price of gasoline is forecast to fall from \$3.21 per gallon this year to \$2.80 per gallon in 2011. It should be noted that there are significant upside risks to energy prices. For example, by changing just a few assumptions, the price of crude oil could be \$11 to \$12 per barrel higher than has been presented in this forecast.

Financial Markets: Conditions in the financial markets deteriorated sharply in February and early March, as both long-term and short-term borrowing spreads across a wide variety of debt instruments moved up sharply. In addition, there were severe dislocations in the markets for municipal securities and

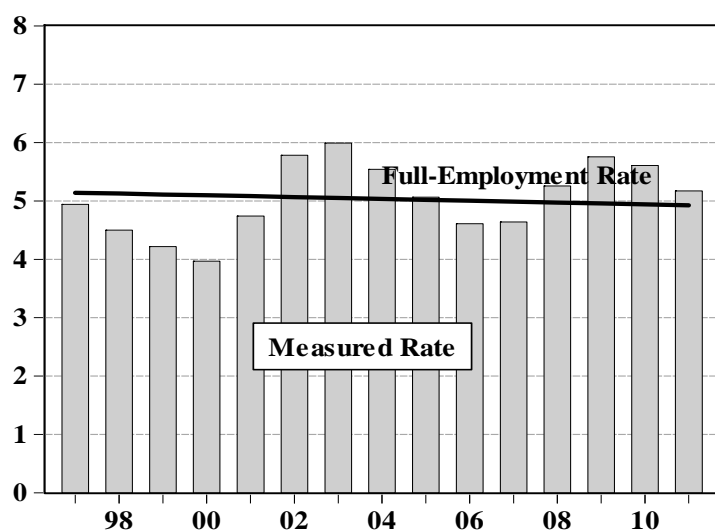
student loans. Downward pressure on bond prices led to funding problems at a couple of large financial entities. The Federal Reserve launched a multi-prong attack to deflate the pressures building in the financial markets. It increased the “term auction facility” from \$60 billion in February to \$100 billion in March. It expanded the \$100-billion program of term repurchase agreements—in addition to a \$200-billion “term securities lending facility” with a broader range of collateral—for primary U.S. Treasury dealers. On March 16, the Federal Reserve orchestrated an orderly takeover of Bear Stearns by JPMorgan and extended a \$30 billion line of credit

Selected U.S. Interest Rates



to JPMorgan, and at the same time reduced the discount rate to 3.25% and opened the New York Fed discount window to primary dealers. It also increased currency-swap agreements with the European Central Bank and Swiss National Bank. Lastly, on March 18, 2008, the Federal Reserve slashed both the federal funds and discount rates by 75 basis points. And given its minutes from its March 2008 meetings that noted a broad array of economic indicators had deteriorated in recent months, it appears the Federal Reserve will likely cut interest rates further. Unfortunately, signals from the economy continue to come in on the weak side. As a result, it is assumed the Federal Reserve will lower its federal funds rate by another 75 basis points by early summer, where it should remain at that level through the first half of next year. After that, it is assumed the Federal Reserve will begin to raise rates gradually.

U.S. Civilian Unemployment Rate



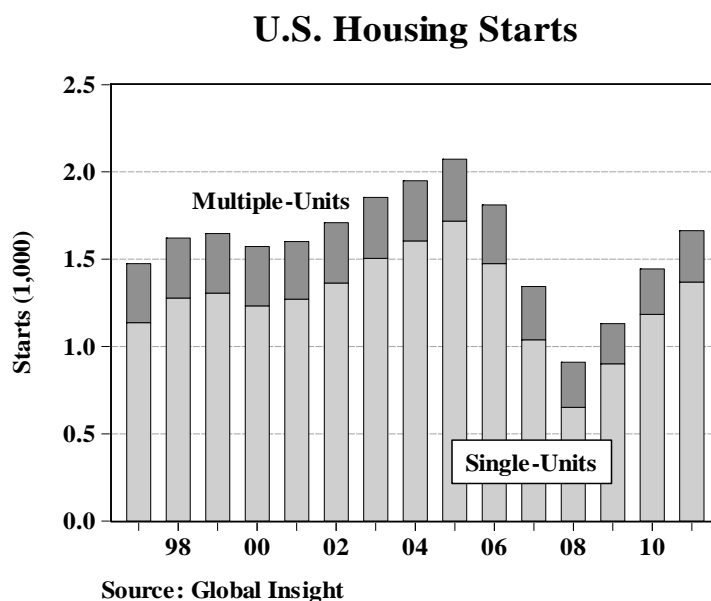
Source: Global Insight

Employment: The nation's dismal job performance this year is cause for concern. Up until recently, steady, but not spectacular, employment growth was a hopeful sign the economy was weathering the downturn relatively well and may avoid a recession. Unfortunately, recent data say otherwise. The U.S. Department of Labor reported seasonally-adjusted payroll employment contracted by 80,000 jobs in March, its third consecutive monthly decline. The goods-producing side of the economy was hammered for a 93,000-job loss. Construction lost 51,000 jobs and manufacturing shed 48,000 jobs. Government, health-care, and food service bucked this trend by adding jobs, but not enough to offset losses in other sectors. Private payrolls fell for a fourth consecutive month, and it is back to about

where it was last June. So far this year, the nation has shed 232,000 jobs. The U.S. unemployment rate was 5.1% in March, up from 4.8% the previous month. Unfortunately, the job market will take a while to improve; it posts its only gain this year in the last quarter. And this year is followed by slight gains in 2009. On an annual basis, U.S. nonfarm employment growth is a meager 0.2% in 2008 followed by just 0.4% in 2009. Not surprisingly, the unemployment rate peaks at 5.8% in the third quarter of 2009 and takes another two years to slip below 5.0%. As a result of the slack labor market, unit labor costs are forecast to slow over most of the forecast period, dropping from 3.1% in 2007 to a low of 1.3% in 2010. This slowing should help keep a lid on consumer prices since labor costs are a major contributor to core consumer inflation.

Housing: The stream of negative news suggests the housing sector has not yet hit bottom. Housing starts slipped 0.6% in February. Existing home sales did edge 2.9% higher in February, but the Pending Home Sales Index fell to its lowest level ever that same month, which portends lower home sales in the following two months. Single-family home construction dropped by more than 5.0% for the third time in four months. The U.S. Department of Commerce reported sales of new homes plunged by 8.5% in March to 526,000 units—its worst showing since October 1991. The seasonally adjusted estimate of new houses for sale at the end of March was 468,000. This represents a supply of eleven months at the current sales rate—about twice as long as the six months supply consistent with a balanced housing sector. The median price of a home sold in March 2008 was down 13.3% compared to the previous

March—its largest year-over-year decline since July 1970. This sector's eventual recovery will depend on two factors: falling home prices and long-run sustainable demand. The median price of an existing home is expected to drop 8.4% this year and 1.8% next year. Although home prices will not hit their nadir until 2009, falling prices will rekindle home sales in the second half of 2008. However, there remain a few potholes on the housing sector's road to recovery. Most notably, housing starts will continue to drop and bottom out at 855,000 units in this year's third quarter—its lowest quarterly level since the U.S. Census Bureau began tracking starts in 1947. Based on these declines, residential investment will cut GDP growth by 1.4 percentage points in the first half of 2008. The recovery road will be a gradual incline. For example, after dropping below one million units in 2008, housing starts will expand slowly to 1.66 million units in 2011, which is far below its 2.07-million unit peak in 2005. Beginning this year, the median price for an existing home is expected to drop below \$200,000 and remain there until it rises to \$205,000 in 2011.



International: Trade is one of the bright spots for the economy, but finding this advantage takes some digging. Indeed, the nominal trade deficit improves little from \$708 billion in 2007 to \$687 billion in 2008. The reason for this small year-over-year change is high and rising oil prices. Simply put, a tripling of oil prices since early 2004 is too high a hurdle for the surge in exports to offset. The nominal deficit is expected to shrink to \$571 billion in 2009, but improve little thereafter. However, the trade improvement is clear when the numbers are adjusted for inflation. For example, the real trade gap has slipped from a high of \$650 billion to under \$500 billion in early 2008—a significant improvement. It is expected to slide under \$350 billion by mid 2009. On an annual basis, the real trade deficit is forecast to be \$424 billion this year, \$354 billion next year, \$357 billion in 2010, and \$375 billion in 2011. The greenback has tanked against the euro. The dollar will continue to remain under considerable pressure so long as the spread between domestic and foreign interest rate remains unfavorable. This situation will not improve until the Federal Reserve is at the bottom of its current rate cycle or other countries start cutting their interest rates.

Government: This forecast includes the fiscal stimulus package signed by the President in February 2008. This package provides a total of \$152 billion in tax relief in fiscal year 2008. The largest component of this action is the tax rebates to households worth \$107 billion. It is assumed that three-fourths of the rebates are delivered in this year's second quarter, and the rest in the third quarter. It is also assumed that 20% of the rebates will be spent in three months, 40% within six months, and 50% within a year. Given these delivery and spending patterns, the rebates nudge consumer spending in the second quarter, but their biggest boost is in the third quarter. Businesses receive \$45 billion in tax relief, with almost all of it coming in the form of bonus depreciation. It is not expected to have a big impact on business investment, however, because further spending will be weighed down by concerns over weaknesses in domestic markets. Business investment should accelerate at the end of this year to take advantage of the bonus depreciation, but this will cause spending to weaken in the following quarter.

This forecast also assumes Congress will not allow all of the Bush administration's personal tax reductions to expire at the end of 2010. But tax burdens are expected to rise nonetheless, whether through the impact of the Alternative Minimum Tax or another kind of tax reform that raises government revenues. Despite the higher tax burdens, the federal deficit is expected to widen, as spending rises faster than revenues. Specifically, after declining for three years, the federal budget deficit swells from \$163 billion in 2007 to \$413 billion in 2008—its largest jump this decade. It begins shrinking again after this year, and it should be about \$100 billion lower in 2011 than in 2008.

IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the First Quarter of 2008 through the Fourth Quarter of 2011

Idaho's economic outlook has been scaled back compared to the January 2008 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. This change largely results from the anticipated weaker showing for the national economy. For example, real GDP was projected to average 2.6% growth over the next few years in the previous forecast. In the current forecast real GDP advances just 2.3% annually. While both forecasts have a near-term slowdown, it is more severe in the current one. In the previous forecast, real GDP growth slows (but does not stall) in the first half of this year then recovers and advances at about 3.0% through 2011. In the current forecast, the economy shrinks in the first half of this year and its recovery is not as steady. As a result, real output does not grow consistently until after the first quarter of 2009, about a half year later than in the January 2008 forecast.

One of the most significant differences between the previous and current Idaho forecasts is caused by the weaker national economic trajectory. There are about 7,800 fewer Idaho jobs in 2008 in the current forecast compared to the previous one. This gap grows each of the next three years, so that there are nearly 12,400 fewer jobs in 2010 than in the previous forecast. Projected goods-producing employment is down about 4,000 jobs, with the computer and electronics and construction sectors combined accounting for 90% of the difference between forecasts. The more pessimistic projection for construction occurs because the housing retrenchment is anticipated to be deeper than in the previous forecast. There are nearly 2,700 fewer housing starts in 2010 in this forecast compared to the previous one.

The Gem State's nongoods-producing sector accounts for two-thirds of 2010's projected job gap, but it is less concentrated than in the goods-sector. For example, projected retail trade employment is down by roughly 2,800 jobs in the current forecast, which is about 33% of the nongoods-producing job gap. Services accounts for about 50% of the difference between the current and previous forecasts, but this difference is dispersed over several employment categories. Financial activities employment is hit hardest, reflecting the troubles in the housing market. The least affected category is information services, which is down just 41 jobs compared to the previous forecast in 2010.

Projected Idaho personal income displays a similar pattern as nonfarm employment. It too is lower in 2008 and this gap increases through 2010. Specifically, the gap between the current and previous Idaho nominal personal income goes from \$1.07 billion in 2008 to \$2.00 billion in 2010. The gap for Idaho real personal income swells from \$1.32 billion to \$2.09 billion over the same period. About 60% of the anticipated gap in 2010 is due to lower wage and salary payments, the product of lower employment and average annual wages that are down about \$1,100 compared to the previous forecast.

Idaho's economy should make some headway in 2011; the employment gap between forecasts shrinks to 9,700 jobs in 2011. Unfortunately, the wage gap is forecast to expand, which increases the forecasted wages and salary payments difference in 2011. As a result, the gap between the current and previous nominal personal income forecasts widens to \$2.07 billion in 2011. Likewise, the difference between the current and previous Idaho real personal income forecasts also increases in 2011.

While the current Idaho forecast is gloomier than its predecessor, it remains brighter than the current national outlook. During 2008 to 2011, Idaho nonfarm employment growth is forecast to average 1.9%, which is more than twice as fast as the national average. In addition, Idaho real personal income is projected to increase 3.3% annually, while U.S. real personal income is expected to grow 2.5% per year.

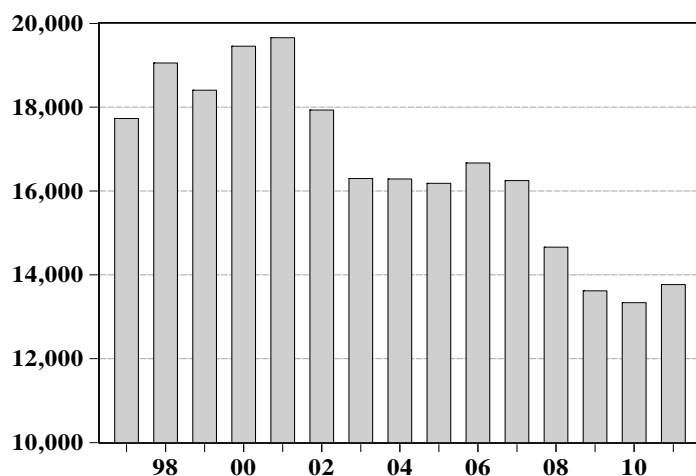
SELECTED IDAHO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Computer and Electronics: Idaho's computer and electronics payroll is expected to continue shrinking through most of the forecast period, eventually costing this sector its spot as the state's top manufacturing employer. This sector shed about 400 jobs in 2007.

Despite this loss, it was still the top manufacturing employer with nearly 16,250 jobs. The next largest manufacturing employer was the food processing sector that had 14,920 jobs during that same year. It should be pointed out that the year-over-year consumer and electronics job loss understates this sector's recent travails.

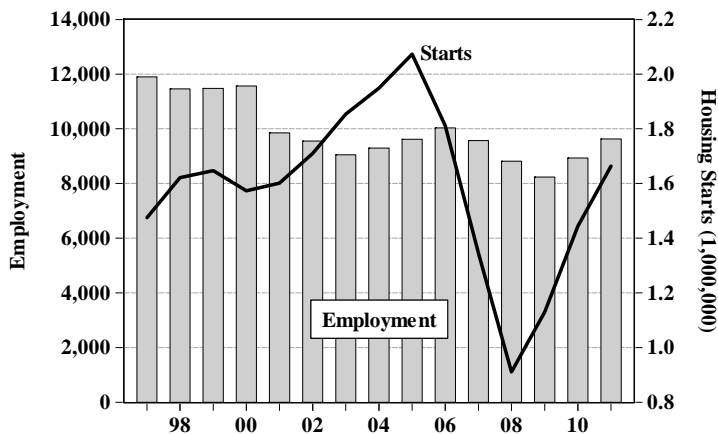
This is because the annual change dilutes the significant job losses in the second half of 2007. A review of the quarterly data provides a more accurate picture of this sector's current state. Namely, it shows employment dropped from just over 17,000 jobs in the first quarter of 2007 to about 15,300 jobs in the fourth quarter. Of these approximately 1,700 jobs lost, about 1,500 were shed in the second half of last year. A large part of this decrease reflects Micron Technology's reduction of 1,100 workers. Company officials made this move to reduce production costs in order to return to profitability. Micron Technology lost \$158 million in the last quarter of its fiscal year 2007, and a total of \$320 million last year. Losses continued in the current fiscal year, as the company continued to be dogged by low prices for its memory products due to the worldwide glut of these items. It reported the average selling prices for the company's DRAM and NAND Flash memory products decreased 15 percent and 30 percent, respectively, in the second quarter compared to the first quarter. Comparing the second quarter to the same quarter of the previous fiscal year, average selling prices for the company's DRAM and NAND Flash memory products decreased approximately 60 percent and 70 percent, respectively. Unfortunately, the worldwide imbalance of supply and demand that has depressed prices is not expected to right itself quickly. In addition, this sector will be hamstrung by relatively lackluster U.S. business investment. This sector received another setback when ON Semiconductor announced it was reducing employment at its newly acquired AMIS Semiconductor plant in Pocatello by about 200 jobs over the next 18 to 24 months. Not all the high-tech recent news has been bad. Nordic Windpower, Limited, a wind turbine manufacturer, plans to locate a plant in Pocatello. Its plan calls for it to hire 160 workers within the next couple of years. In addition, Hoku Scientific is building a \$400 million dollar plant in the same city that is nearly twice as large as had been originally planned to accommodate stronger-than-anticipated demand for the polysilicon it produces. On an annual basis, Idaho computer and electronics employment will drop 9.8% this year, 7.1% next year, 2.1% in 2010, and increase 3.3% in 2011. As a result of these declines, this sector will cede its title as the state's largest manufacturing sector to the food processing sector in this year.

**Idaho Computer and Electronic Products
Employment**



Logging and Wood Products: Up until recently, strong demand by the booming U.S. housing sector caused Idaho lumber and wood products employment to expand despite long-term supply trends that weigh this sector down. These factors contributed heavily to the loss of nearly one in four logging and

Idaho Wood Product Employment and U.S. Housing Starts

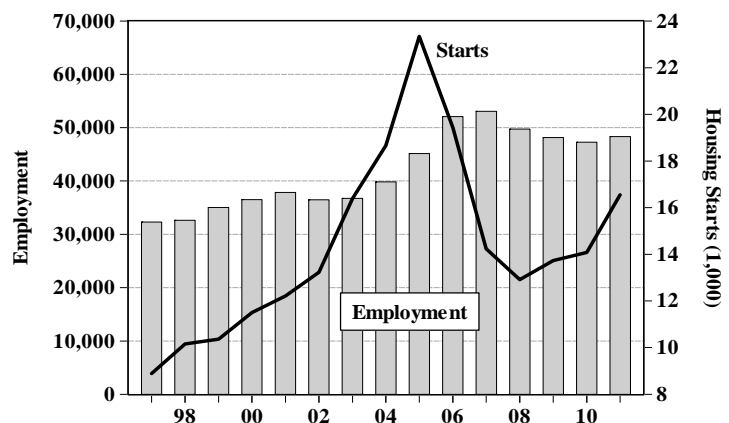


wood products jobs from 1996 to 2006. The strong housing sector came to the rescue in 2004, causing it to post its first significant gain in six years. Employment continued to rise in the next two years, topping out at just over 10,000 jobs in 2006. However, after expanding for five years, U.S. housing starts slipped 12.6% in 2006 and another 25.8% in 2007. Idaho logging and wood products followed suit, and suffered a 4.6% decline in 2007. As demand continues ebbing, supply factors will once again dominate this sector's future. The biggest challenge Idaho's lumber and wood products sector faces is the dwindling timber supply from public forests.

According to U.S. Forest Service estimates, the harvest from Idaho national forests fell by 74% from 1996 to 2005. As a result, the national forests' share of Idaho's timber harvest shrank from 23.9% in 1996 to 8.4% in 2005. This decline resulted in the closure of several older mills around the state. However, these closures help increase the industry's efficiency. Thus, production was virtually the same in both years even though employment was 16.5% lower in 2006 than it was in 1996. Despite the industry's downsizing, excess capacity remains a challenge. It is estimated the industry can produce 20% to 25% more lumber than is being consumed in North America. Idaho lumber and wood products employment is forecast to be 9,573 jobs in 2007; 8,815 jobs in 2008; 8,236 jobs in 2009; 8,932 jobs in 2010; and 9,624 jobs in 2011.

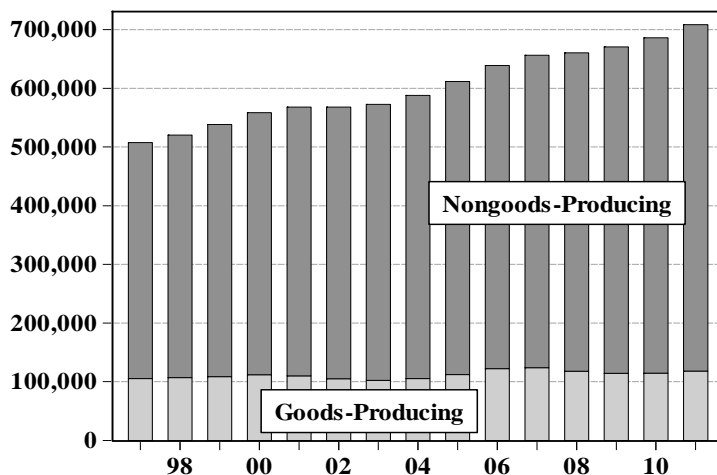
Construction: This sector's cyclical peak has passed and its future performance will be subdued compared to its strong showing in recent years. Idaho construction employment enjoyed several quarters of double-digit growth that culminated with a record 53,447 jobs in the first quarter of 2007. This statistic alone does not provide an adequate measure of the strength and duration of this expansion. One can see this by reviewing the annual job data. Remarkably, Idaho construction employment has increased in 15 of the 16 years since 1991—the most consistent showing among the state's goods-producing sectors. During this period the construction payroll exploded from 20,350 to 53,068, which is a 6.2% average annual growth rate. To provide some perspective, Idaho total nonfarm employment grew an average of 3.2% annually during this time. The construction sector's success should come as no surprise to those who follow the state's housing activity. Fueled by strong population growth, the number of Idaho housing starts increased from about 6,000 units in 1991 to a high of about 23,300 units in 2005. It declined to 19,428 the next year, but construction employment continued to grow thanks to

Idaho Construction Employment and Housing Starts



strong nonresidential building in 2006. Idaho construction employment began slipping in 2007, going from 53,447 jobs from its start to 52,944 jobs at its finish. It is expected to gradually decline over most of the next few years, as the number of housing starts hovers well below its recent peak. Employment's orderly retreat from its acme reflects the fact Idaho demand and supply balance is in better shape than states which were closer to the crest of the housing tidal wave. The number of housing units started in Idaho is forecast to be 12,913 units this year, 13,727 units next year, 14,077 in 2010, and 16,544 in 2011. Gem State construction employment is forecast at 49,718 jobs in 2008 and 48,339 in 2011. This number deserves some perspective. While employment falls below its high of 53,068 jobs in 2007, it remains higher than its peak reached as recently as 2005.

Idaho Nonfarm Employment



Nongoods-Producing Industries:

Idaho's largest private employment sector, nongoods, will provide an important safety net to anticipated job losses in other sectors of the state's economy. Overall, Idaho private nongoods employment should expand by nearly 54,600 jobs from 2007 to 2011, which more than offsets the forecasted 5,500-job loss in the goods-producing (manufacturing, mining, construction) category. The nongoods-producing sector accounted for roughly 87% of last year's job gain. Industries in this sector can be divided into two broad categories: services and trade. The services category had 303,843 employees in 2007 and there were 111,493 trade jobs. The services

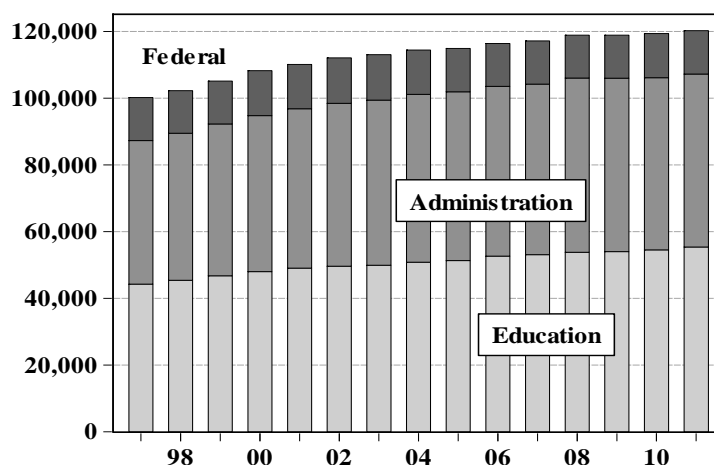
category consists of information services; financial activities; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality services; and other services. Trade is divided into retail and wholesale categories. Services employment has traditionally been the faster growing of the categories, advancing an average of 3.7% annually over the last five years versus 2.8% for trade employment. One of the services category's strongest performers is professional and business services. This category's employment should expand an average of 3.9% per year over the forecast period. Another strong performer is education and health services. An interesting trait of this category is that it is driven more by demographics than economics, so it is relatively immune to business cycle swings. This category should add jobs at a 3.3% average annual pace from 2007 to 2011. Leisure and hospitality services should grow 3.1% annually over the same period. Financial services employment will feel the impact of the cooling local housing market. After expanding by an average of around 6.5% in both 2005 and 2006, its payroll growth will slow to 1.6% annually over the forecast period. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities sector employment will stall due to the headwinds of the inclement housing sector. Other services will expand. Information service employment should rise at a 2.1% annual pace. Employment in the miscellaneous services category accelerates over the forecast period. The trade sector's employment should grow an average of 3.3% per year.

Government: Idaho public employment growth is expected to slow over the next few years, along with the state's population. The positive correlation between population and government employment can be gleaned from the historical data. From 1991 to 2000, Idaho's population increased about 2.5% per year. Over this same period, Idaho state and local government expanded 3.0% annually. This relationship is

not coincidental. The demands of the growing population puts pressure on existing government resources, so government employment expands to meet this demand. If population growth slows, so does government employment. For example, population growth slowed to a 1.7% annual pace from 1999 to 2004. State and local government employment growth followed suit, slowing to an average 1.9% annual pace. It should be pointed out that most of the state's population swings are due to changes in migration. For example, Idaho's population expanded by 1.6% in 2002. In that year net-inmigration was about 10,000 persons, or about half of the

increase. In 2005, net-inmigration more than doubled to 24,300 persons (two-thirds of the increase), and the total population surged 2.7%. As Idaho's economy cools, net migration will fall to its lowest point in 2009, accounting for just under half of that year's population growth. Idaho's population is forecast to increase 2.2% in 2008, 1.8% in 2009, and about 2.0% in both 2010 and 2011. Idaho state and local government employment is projected to rise about 0.7% annually over this period. However, growth rates will differ between the education- and noneducation-related components. Idaho education employment is expected to advance about 1.1% per year from 2007 to 2011. During this same period, noneducation-related government employment should expand just under 0.3% annually. Federal government employment in Idaho has hovered near 13,000 jobs over the last few years, and it is projected to continue doing so over most of the forecast horizon. However, it should rise above 13,000 jobs in 2010, when hiring for the U.S. census takes place.

Idaho Government Employment

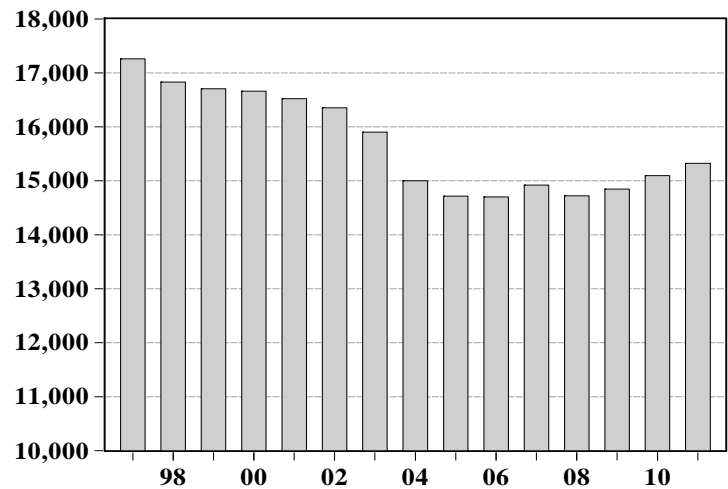


Mining: High metal prices have had a two-prong, positive impact on Idaho's mining sector. First, they have turned around this sector's employment situation. Previous to 2003, Idaho mining employment decreased for five years, dropping from nearly 3,000 jobs in 1997 to about 1,760 jobs in 2002. This downward streak ended in 2003 when mining employment grew by 1.5%. This small increase proved to be the first step in an expansion that would see employment eventually top 2,600 jobs in 2007. Beginning this year, the cooling U.S. economy will begin to weigh down this sector's job prospects. Specifically, Idaho mining employment is projected to rise to about 2,700 jobs, then fall to about 2,500 jobs in the later years of the forecast. Second, higher metal prices have increased expansion and exploration. Using the record profits it earned the last couple of years, Hecla Mining is expanding production at and exploration around its Lucky Friday Mine, where it employs 200 people. U.S. Silver Corp. is mining new finds at the Galena Mine, where another 200 people work, and it now is exploring the feasibility of reopening the Coeur and Dayrock mines. SNS Silver plans to spend \$3.5 million exploring the Crescent Mine. New Jersey Mining Co. is exploring at the Golden Chest, and its potential looks enormous. Timberline Resource Corp., headquartered in Coeur d'Alene, is exploring the Snowstorm, a historic silver-copper mine, and adjoining properties. Not all of the new activity is taking place north of the Salmon River, however. Standard Silver Corporation of Texas acquired the King Gold Mine that is 50 miles north of Boise. The J.R. Simplot Company is exploring for phosphate in the Dairy Sink Line area near the southeastern corner of the state.

Food Processing: After sliding for a decade, food processing employment grew in 2007. This is the first step in a gradual march that will once again make it the state's largest manufacturing employer. This improvement is not surprising to anyone who monitors this sector. More recently, about 400 jobs were lost when the Swift and Company beef processing plant closed. Fortunately, the former Swift and Company beef processing plant has been reopened by XL Foods, Inc. Gossner Foods, Inc. opened a new cheese manufacturing plant in Heyburn on land formerly occupied by the J.R. Simplot plant. Brewster Dairy, Inc. has taken over the former Kraft plant in Rupert.

Marathon Cheese is building a \$27-million plant in Mountain Home that will employ 250 workers. The plant's employment should climb to twice that many jobs in five years. Another new plant is High Desert Milk in Burley. When completed, this plant will employ 30 workers to manufacture powdered milk. Idaho Milk Products broke ground on a 180,000-square-foot facility in Jerome in late October. Once operational, the plant will process about 3 million gallons of milk per day into protein powders, lactose permeate, and cream. This recovery is important because food processing is an essential part of the Gem State's economy. This sector had 14,700 jobs in 2006, making it the state's second largest manufacturing employer. Other measures also point to its importance. The value of food manufacturing output accounted for more than half (55.7%) of the total Idaho nondurable manufacturing output from 1997 to 2004 and about 2.6% of the state's total gross domestic product. Idaho food processing employment is forecast to fall 1.3% this year, but increase 0.8% next year, 1.7% in 2010, and 1.5% in 2011.

Idaho Food Processing Employment



FORECASTS COMPARISON

Idaho has a dynamic economy whose growth is influenced by a myriad of local, national, and international factors. Therefore, changes to the projected values of such diverse variables as oil prices, interest rates, and national housing starts can have an effect at the state level. In order to account for the effects of such changes on the state's economy, each issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* uses Global Insight's most recent forecast of the U.S. economy. Additional data, such as company-specific expansions and/or contractions are also considered.

The following comparison table shows how the outlooks for several key Idaho and national economic series have changed from the January 2008 to the April 2008 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. The January 2008 *Idaho Economic Forecast* is based on Global Insight's December 2007 baseline forecast and the April 2008 *Idaho Economic Forecast* is driven by Global Insight's April 2008 baseline U.S. macroeconomic forecast. In addition, an interim forecast was prepared in February 2008 in response to fast-changing national economic conditions. The summary table for the interim economic forecast is available at Idaho Division of Financial Management's (DFM) website.

Several key variables show how the forecasts for the national and state economies have changed compared to the January 2008 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. The outlook for the national economy is gloomier than in the previous forecast. This is evident in all the measures considered here. Real GDP is 0.6 percentage point lower in 2008 and is more than one percentage point lower in the other years of the forecast. National nominal personal income displays a similar pattern. However, inflation is higher in the current forecast, so real personal income is much lower than in the previous forecast. Specifically, it is 1.5 percentage points lower in 2008, 2.8 percentage points lower in 2009, 2.9 percentage points lower in 2010, and 2.4 percentage points lower in 2011. Nonfarm employment is weaker in each year of the current forecast. As a result, there are 2.2 million fewer jobs in the current forecast. Because of the widespread weakness in this forecast, it is assumed the Federal Reserve will be more accommodating than in the previous forecast. As a result interest rates are lower in the April 2008 forecast than in the January 2008 forecast.

The prospects for Idaho's economy have also been lowered. The state's forecasted real personal income in 2010 is down 4.4 percentage points, or \$2.1 billion from the previous forecast. Idaho nonfarm employment is weaker in every year, with particularly hard hits taking place in 2009 and 2010. Specifically, nonfarm employment is down 1.2 percentage points this year, but about 1.7 percentage points in 2009 and 2010, and it is down just 1.3 percentage points in 2011. Measured another way, Idaho nonfarm employment is 7,800 jobs lower in the current forecast in 2008, 11,900 jobs lower in 2009, 12,400 jobs lower in 2010, and 9,700 jobs lower in 2011.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
FORECASTS COMPARISON
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
APRIL 2008 AND JANUARY 2008 FORECASTS**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)										
Current \$	0	0	0	0	0	14	-33	-144	-134	-74
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.2%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.4%
2000 Chain-Weighted	0	0	0	0	0	4	-75	-215	-203	-160
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	-1.8%	-1.6%	-1.2%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$										
Idaho (Millions)	0	0	-44	-60	-118	-517	-1,068	-1,714	-2,003	-2,067
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-1.1%	-2.1%	-3.2%	-3.6%	-3.5%
U.S. (Billions)	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-57	-209	-244	-193
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5%	-1.6%	-1.8%	-1.4%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$										
Idaho (Millions)	0	0	-40	-54	-103	-458	-1,324	-1,916	-2,091	-2,109
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-1.1%	-3.2%	-4.4%	-4.6%	-4.4%
U.S. (Billions)	0	0	0	0	0	-7	-155	-297	-313	-267
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.8%	-2.9%	-2.4%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho	1	3	7	12	9	-1,389	-7,791	-11,894	-12,352	-9,652
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-1.8%	-1.3%
U.S. (Thousands)	-6	6	-4	-2	-83	-376	-1,296	-2,497	-2,625	-2,183
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.9%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.5%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR										
Idaho	1	2	3	6	5	0	-1,741	-3,896	-4,046	-2,819
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.5%	-3.3%	-3.4%	-2.3%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	5	-4	-5	-41	-172	-445	-735	-903	-803
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-3.4%	-4.1%	-3.6%
NONGOODS PRODUCING SECTOR										
Idaho	0	2	4	6	4	-1,388	-6,050	-7,998	-8,306	-6,833
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	-1.1%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-1.1%
U.S. (Thousands)	-6	1	-1	3	-42	-204	-851	-1,762	-1,722	-1,380
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.7%	-1.5%	-1.4%	-1.1%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES										
Federal Funds Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.6%	-1.9%	-0.6%	0.0%
Bank Prime Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.6%	-1.9%	-0.6%	0.0%
Existing Home Mortgage Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.1%
INFLATION										
GDP Price Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.087	0.493	1.022	0.984	1.032
Personal Cons Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.052	1.287	1.495	1.368	1.313
Consumer Price Index	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.028	0.028	0.021	0.019

Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2008

ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

Global Insight has assigned a 55% probability of occurrence to its April 2008 baseline forecast of the U.S. economy. The major features of this forecast include:

- Real GDP increases 1.2% in 2008, 1.7% in 2009, 3.0% in 2010, and 3.3% in 2011;
- U.S. nonfarm employment grows 0.2% in 2008, 0.4% in 2009, and 1.2% in 2010, and 1.6% in 2011;
- the annual U.S. civilian unemployment rate climbs to a peak of 5.8% next year then gradually declines to 5.2% in 2011;
- consumer inflation is 3.5% in 2008, 1.6% in 2009, 1.6% in 2010, and 1.7% in 2011;
- the current account deficit is \$666 billion in 2008, \$606 billion in 2009, \$652 billion in 2010, and \$671 billion in 2011;
- the federal unified budget deficit is \$413 billion in 2008, \$401 billion in 2009, \$377 billion in 2010, and \$312 billion in 2011.

OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO

Global Insight's *Optimistic Scenario* has been assigned a 15% probability of occurrence. Renewed strength in total factor productivity growth provides the key assumption distinguishing this scenario from the baseline. This stronger productivity growth, coupled with more optimism, facilitate enhanced business spending and a milder housing contraction. In addition, the fiscal-stimulus package adds fuel to the economy in the second half of this year. Foreign economic growth is also stronger, which boosts U.S. exports and strengthens domestic manufacturing despite the stronger dollar. Finally, energy prices are lower than in the baseline. Oil prices run about \$10.00-\$10.50 per barrel lower than in the *Baseline Scenario*. Faster supply growth also produces a loosening in other tight commodity markets.

Under these assumptions, the economic outlook is much brighter. After slowing to 0.4% in this year's first quarter, real GDP growth is 0.7% in the second quarter then accelerates to a 3.9% pace in the third quarter and 2.4% in the fourth quarter. On an annual basis, real GDP increases 1.9% in 2008, compared to a meager 1.2% in the baseline. Growth is also faster in 2009; it rises 3.0% compared to the baseline's 1.7%. Although economic growth and labor markets are stronger, inflation is actually lower in this scenario, thanks mainly to the rapid productivity gains. The core personal consumption expenditure inflation rate is 2.1% in 2008, which is slightly lower than the 2.2% baseline inflation rate. This inflation measure drops to 1.8% in 2009 and remains comfortably within the Federal Reserve's 1%-2% tolerance band throughout most of the forecast period. With the economy holding up better than in the baseline, the central bank does not cut interest rates aggressively. However, low inflation translates into lower interest rates than in the baseline in the long run.

Idaho's economic outlook also improves compared to the baseline. Idaho nonfarm employment growth is higher in each year of the forecast. The cumulative result of this stronger growth is that in 2011, total employment is 719,641 jobs, which are 11,219 more jobs than its baseline counterpart. As the accompanying table shows, the nongoods-producing sector makes up the lion's share of this difference. The outlook for nominal personal income also improves in the *Optimistic Scenario*. Specifically, it is \$58.5 billion in 2011 compared to \$57.8 billion in the *Baseline Scenario*. Inflation is lower in this scenario than in the baseline, so Idaho real personal income is higher than in the baseline.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

APRIL 2008

	BASELINE				OPTIMISTIC				PESSIMISTIC			
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)												
Current \$	14,282	14,822	15,556	16,394	14,383	15,089	15,875	16,730	14,149	14,492	15,256	16,240
% Ch	3.2%	3.8%	5.0%	5.4%	3.9%	4.9%	5.2%	5.4%	2.2%	2.4%	5.3%	6.5%
2000 Chain-Weighted	11,704	11,903	12,266	12,672	11,782	12,134	12,568	13,006	11,595	11,577	11,885	12,294
% Ch	1.2%	1.7%	3.0%	3.3%	1.9%	3.0%	3.6%	3.5%	0.2%	-0.2%	2.7%	3.4%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	48,918	51,180	54,161	57,807	49,022	51,579	54,664	58,451	48,902	50,826	53,554	57,242
% Ch	4.6%	4.6%	5.8%	6.7%	4.8%	5.2%	6.0%	6.9%	4.5%	3.9%	5.4%	6.9%
U.S. (Billions)	12,147	12,589	13,214	13,971	12,204	12,789	13,460	14,226	12,114	12,462	13,076	13,965
% Ch	4.2%	3.6%	5.0%	5.7%	4.7%	4.8%	5.2%	5.7%	3.9%	2.9%	4.9%	6.8%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	40,393	41,507	43,195	45,315	40,564	42,131	44,036	46,365	40,220	40,721	41,854	43,582
% Ch	1.5%	2.8%	4.1%	4.9%	2.0%	3.9%	4.5%	5.3%	1.1%	1.2%	2.8%	4.1%
U.S. (Billions)	10,030	10,209	10,539	10,952	10,098	10,446	10,843	11,285	9,963	9,984	10,220	10,632
% Ch	1.2%	1.8%	3.2%	3.9%	1.9%	3.4%	3.8%	4.1%	0.5%	0.2%	2.4%	4.0%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	660,616	670,364	686,199	708,422	661,528	675,307	694,947	719,641	658,655	659,939	667,941	684,484
% Ch	0.7%	1.5%	2.4%	3.2%	0.8%	2.1%	2.9%	3.6%	0.4%	0.2%	1.2%	2.5%
U.S. (Thousands)	137,856	138,376	140,050	142,353	138,480	140,638	142,933	145,132	137,174	136,318	137,523	140,285
% Ch	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%	1.6%	0.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	-0.3%	-0.6%	0.9%	2.0%
GOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	117,705	114,272	114,819	118,323	117,863	115,008	115,967	118,880	116,570	109,599	109,486	113,431
% Ch	-4.9%	-2.9%	0.5%	3.1%	-4.8%	-2.4%	0.8%	2.5%	-5.9%	-6.0%	-0.1%	3.6%
U.S. (Thousands)	21,428	20,868	20,854	21,305	21,544	21,346	21,571	22,050	21,325	20,194	19,877	20,429
% Ch	-3.6%	-2.6%	-0.1%	2.2%	-3.0%	-0.9%	1.1%	2.2%	-4.0%	-5.3%	-1.6%	2.8%
NONGOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	542,910	556,092	571,379	590,098	543,666	560,299	578,980	600,761	542,085	550,341	558,455	571,053
% Ch	2.0%	2.4%	2.7%	3.3%	2.1%	3.1%	3.3%	3.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	2.3%
U.S. (Thousands)	116,428	117,508	119,196	121,048	116,936	119,291	121,362	123,082	115,849	116,124	117,645	119,856
% Ch	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	1.3%	1.9%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	2.0%	2.1%	4.1%	4.8%	2.3%	2.1%	3.6%	4.5%	1.8%	3.6%	5.5%	6.0%
Bank Prime	5.0%	5.1%	7.1%	7.8%	5.3%	5.1%	6.6%	7.5%	4.9%	6.6%	8.5%	9.0%
Existing Home Mortgage	5.6%	5.7%	6.9%	7.2%	5.7%	5.6%	6.5%	7.0%	6.2%	7.1%	7.9%	8.1%
INFLATION												
GDP Price Deflator	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.6%	2.5%	2.9%
Personal Cons Deflator	3.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	2.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	3.4%	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%
Consumer Price Index	3.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	3.2%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	3.9%	2.4%	2.3%	2.6%

Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2008

PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO

The *Pessimistic Scenario* has been assigned a 30% probability of occurrence. This is the second recession scenario, the first being the baseline. In the *Pessimistic Scenario* the housing recession deepens even more than in the baseline and near-term oil prices spike above \$115 per barrel. This combination sends the economy into a double-dip recession. Real GDP drops during the first half of this year, then recovers slightly in the third quarter as the stimulus package and Federal Reserve interest rate cuts take effect. However, the respite is short lived. The impacts from the stimulus package and interest cuts wear off, and the economy slips back into reverse. Peak to trough, real output drops 1.4% over five quarters, making this recession deeper and longer lasting than the previous two recessions. Real GDP advances a meager 0.2% in 2008 and drops 0.2% in 2009.

The economy improves after next year, but fails to catch up with the baseline forecast. Real GDP turns in a sub-par performance mainly because productivity advances only 1.5% annually (on average) over the next decade. It averages 2.0% growth in the *Baseline Scenario*. Inflation is also higher despite the slower growth because of the lower productivity, the weaker dollar, and a revised, implicit monetary policy inflation target of 3%. The Federal Reserve raises the latter over fears that fighting inflation more aggressively could lead to yet another economic downturn.

A review of several measures shows the state is significantly worse off in the *Pessimistic Scenario*. Nonfarm employment growth is weaker in every year of the forecast, so by 2011 there are nearly 24,000 fewer jobs than in the *Baseline Scenario*. The nongoods-producing sector accounts for about 19,000 of this difference and the remaining 5,000-job loss is in the goods-producing sector. In 2011, Idaho nominal personal income is \$0.6 billion lower than in the baseline and real personal income is down \$1.7 billion.

Idaho General Fund Revenue Forecasting: A New Approach

Michael H. Ferguson

During the past two years Idaho's Division of Financial Management (DFM) has fundamentally changed the way it presents the Executive Revenue Forecast. Previously, forecasts of the state's revenue collections were presented as the most likely amount of revenue the state would receive in a given fiscal year, with only a narrow accounting-based distinction between the parts of the revenue stream that were designated as one-time in nature versus those that were considered ongoing. Starting in January 2007 the Executive Revenue Forecast introduced the concept of dividing the basic revenue forecast itself into one-time and ongoing components. This distinction (ongoing vs. one-time) is now based not only on accounting-type factors (e.g., a temporary tax rate increase), but also on the basis of economic considerations. An example of the latter is a temporary boom in capital gains realizations (due to, say, a stock-market boom or a real-estate boom) that brings actual dollars into the state's coffers, but does so at unsustainable rates.

Why is the distinction between one-time and ongoing revenue relevant in the first place? Essentially, it has to do with what the state does with its revenue (i.e., its spending policies). When the state decides what to do with the funds it expects will be available, those spending decisions fall into two broad categories. One type of spending action (e.g., hiring additional park rangers or college professors, or giving its workforce a pay raise), while not irreversible, are essentially ongoing commitments. Another type of spending action (e.g., building updated entrance booths at state parks, building a new science lab at the university, giving its workforce bonus dollars for compensation, etc.) are essentially one-time in nature, since there's no expectation of repeating the particular expenditure on an annual basis. This principle also holds true when it comes to tax policy. One-time revenue should not be used to fund ongoing tax cuts, although ongoing revenue can be used to fund one-time tax cuts.

Traditionally, Idaho has tried to be very diligent about making the distinction between funds that are one-time versus ongoing in nature. For example, any time the state has a carryover from one fiscal year to the next, those funds are by definition one-time. Any revenue-side factors that gave rise to the carryover (say, stronger-than-expected revenue collections) will only impact ongoing revenue to the extent they are reflected in an updated revenue forecast. Another example is if the state increases its sales tax rate for one year, that will generate real additional dollars for the state, but those dollars are designated as one-time, meaning they disappear after the rate hike expires. Even if we believe the rate hike will be made permanent, one of the most fundamental rules of state revenue forecasting is that the forecast be based on current law. Any calculation of revenue associated with law changes (such as making a temporary rate hike permanent) are handled separately from the revenue forecast.

This brings us to the new approach that DFM is now using in producing and presenting the General Fund revenue forecast contained in the Executive Budget. It essentially consists of two separate forecasts, one being the best estimate of how much revenue is actually expected in the budget year (this is identical to the forecast that has traditionally been produced in Idaho), the other being a best estimate of how much revenue Idaho can expect in the budget year based on the long-term relationship between the revenue stream and the economy (where the economy is described by broad economic concepts such as state personal income).

Before getting into the details of this new approach to revenue forecasting in Idaho, it may be instructive to discuss the reasons behind this change. Essentially, three primary elements converged to motivate this new approach: significantly increased volatility in the revenue stream over the past decade, an expressed

interest on the part of (then) new Idaho Governor Butch Otter to avoid the type of problems that hit state budgets in FY 2002, and the addition of Dr. Stephen Cooke to Idaho's university revenue forecasting consortium.

Volatility hit Idaho's revenue stream with a vengeance in FY 2002 (along with most other states). After several years of exceptionally strong revenue growth, FY 2002 was a year like no other (at least in modern times). Even though the U.S. economy experienced the mildest recession (when measured by peak to trough real GDP) in at least a century in 2001, state government finances experienced the "worst crisis since the great depression" according to National Governors Association Executive Director Raymond Scheppach. Idaho General Fund revenue fell by 14.3% in FY 2002, even though nominal Idaho personal income grew by 3.3% that year, after growing by 6.6% the year before. Part of this decline was the result of a particularly badly timed income tax rate cut, but even adjusting for that law change the decline would have still been 9.9%. Nothing even remotely like this has happened in Idaho in the past half century. The following table compares the standard errors of fitted trend values for each of the five major Idaho General Fund revenue sources expressed as a percentage of personal income over two distinct decades—the past ten years, and the preceding ten years.

Standard Error of Fitted Trend			
	1988 to 1997	1998 to 2007	Ratio 1998 to 2007 over 1988 to 1997
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	2.82%	8.16%	2.90
CORPORATE INCOME TAX	19.38%	20.47%	1.06
SALES TAX	1.40%	2.05%	1.46
PRODUCT TAXES Subtotal	5.09%	7.40%	1.46
MISC. REVENUE Subtotal	8.06%	7.09%	0.88
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE	1.65%	5.48%	3.33

The most notable feature of this table is the substantial increase in volatility associated with General Fund revenue over the past decade when compared to the preceding decade. This overall increase in volatility appears to be mostly due to a sharp rise in the volatility associated with the individual income tax (from 2.8% to 8.2%), and an apparent increase in the synchronicity of the volatility in the elements of the General Fund that results in an even sharper increase in the overall General Fund volatility (from 1.7% to 5.5%).

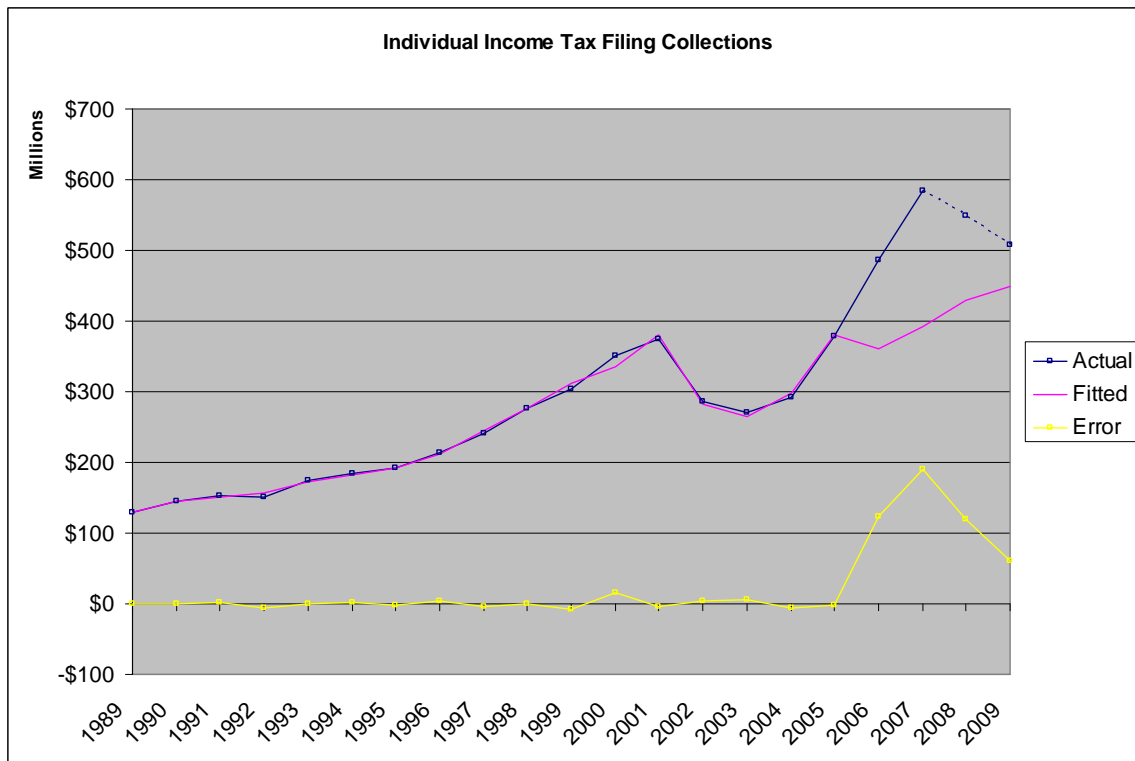
The second element that drove this change is an expressed concern on the part of the current Governor of Idaho that the state "not get ahead of its revenue stream." Within days of his election in 2006 then Governor-elect Butch Otter met with the revenue forecasting team in DFM to, among other things, get a sense of where the state's fiscal balance stood. Governor Otter was Congressman Otter during the state's fiscal meltdown of FY 2002 and FY 2003, so while he was not then directly involved in dealing with the state's financial problems, he was acutely aware of their consequences. Governor Otter has since on numerous occasions expressed strong interest in wanting to avoid the kind of fiscal train wreck that hit Idaho (and most other states) in the early part of this decade.

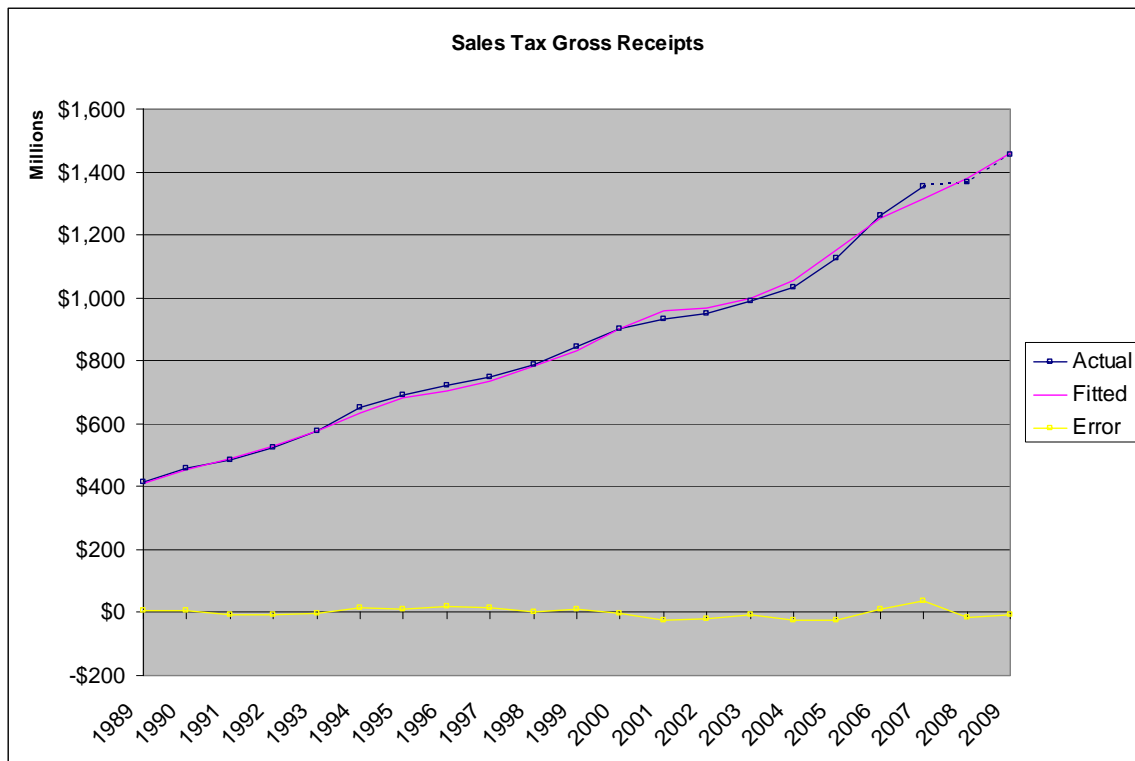
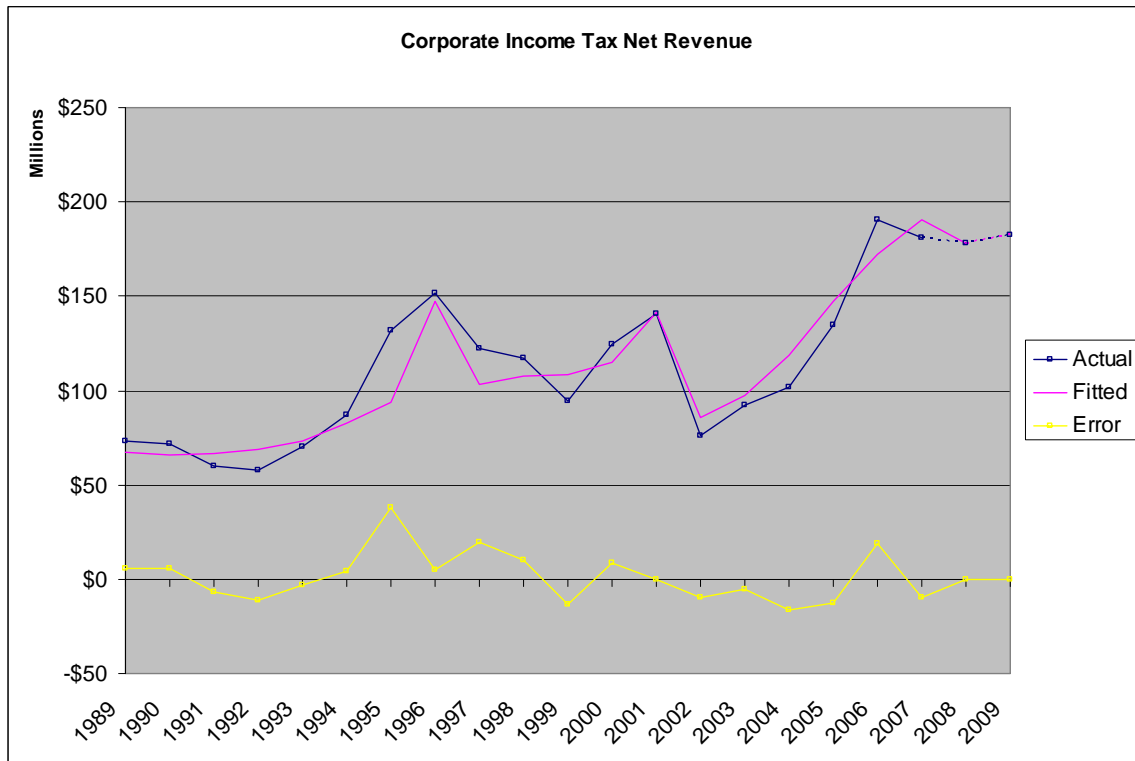
The final element that contributed to the current approach to revenue forecasting is the addition of Stephen Cooke to the team of university economists (one each from Boise State University, Idaho State University, and the University of Idaho) who provide revenue forecasts to the Idaho Legislature's Joint

Economic Outlook and Revenue Assessment Committee (EORAC). Dr. Cooke brought a fresh perspective in his attempt to develop a “rule of thumb” that connects overall General Fund revenue to Idaho personal income. Through countless hours of discussion with Dr. Cooke over the past two years it became clear that while his “rule of thumb” did not specifically answer the question faced in state revenue forecasting (What is the best estimate of how much revenue the state will actually collect in some future fiscal period?), it did answer a somewhat different question, namely, what is the best estimate of how much revenue the state would collect in some future fiscal period *if that year was a typical year*. Whereas Dr. Cooke applied his rule of thumb to total General Fund revenue, DFM has applied a similar concept at the major detailed components of the General Fund—the individual income tax, the corporate income tax, and the sales tax.

The following charts were used in DFM’s presentation to the EORAC in January 2008. They are visual representations of the distinction between ongoing and one-time revenue at the component level. These charts show the history and forecasts of the major components of Idaho General Fund revenue, the historical error between the fitted and actual values, and the estimate of the portion of one-time revenue in the total forecast of Idaho General Fund revenue. (The color versions of these charts are available online at DFM’s website.) The black lines (with square markers) are actual values for the FY 1989 through FY 2007, and total (i.e., combined ongoing and one-time) forecast values for FY 2008 and FY 2009. The red lines (with no markers) are the fitted values based on the regression equations for FY 1989 through FY 2007, and the pure regression-based forecasts for FY 2008 and FY 2009.







The following table summarizes the results displayed in the foregoing graphics for the period FY 2006 through FY 2009.

Idaho General Fund Revenue Component History and Forecast				
January 2008 Executive Revenue Forecast \$ Millions				
	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX Withholding				
Actual History/Total Forecast	\$939.7	\$1,046.3	\$1,113.2	\$1,185.6
Fitted History/Ongoing Forecast	\$952.2	\$1,041.9	\$1,113.2	\$1,185.6
Fitted Error/One-Time Forecast	-\$12.5	\$4.4	\$0.0	\$0.0
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX Refunds				
Actual History/Total Forecast	\$201.0	\$222.1	\$249.1	\$261.0
Fitted History/Ongoing Forecast	\$201.0	\$223.0	\$249.1	\$261.0
Fitted Error/One-Time Forecast	\$0.0	-\$0.9	\$0.0	\$0.0
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX Filing				
Actual History/Total Forecast	\$485.4	\$583.7	\$549.6	\$508.4
Fitted History/Ongoing Forecast	\$361.7	\$392.9	\$429.6	\$448.4
Fitted Error/One-Time Forecast	\$123.7	\$190.8	\$120.0	\$60.0
CORPORATE INCOME TAX				
Actual History/Total Forecast	\$194.1	\$190.2	\$184.5	\$187.8
Fitted History/Ongoing Forecast	\$173.6	\$197.8	\$184.5	\$187.8
Fitted Error/One-Time Forecast	\$20.5	-\$7.6	\$0.0	\$0.0
SALES TAX Normalized Gross Receipts				
Normalized History/Total Forecast	\$1,263.1	\$1,354.9	\$1,367.1	\$1,456.2
Fitted History/Ongoing Forecast	\$1,254.4	\$1,315.9	\$1,382.1	\$1,461.2
Fitted Error/One-Time Forecast	\$8.7	\$39.0	-\$15.0	-\$5.0

Within the individual income tax components both withholding collections and refund payments have no one-time revenue in the forecast period, nor does the corporate income tax. In this January 2008 Executive Revenue Forecast the “economic” one-time revenue is limited to individual income tax filing collections and the sales tax.

Individual income tax filing collections account for the lion’s share of the forecasted one-time revenue in both FY 2008 and FY 2009. The estimates for the amount of one-time revenue contained in individual income tax filing payments in FY 2006 and FY 2007 are also by far the largest. The most likely reason behind the exceptionally large amount of one-time revenue in the last two fiscal years is the recent housing and real-estate boom. This boom gave rise to very high (and unsustainable) levels of capital gains which in turn translate into large income tax liabilities. The forecasts for FY 2008 and FY 2009 reflect DFM’s best estimate of the future path of this boom-related one-time revenue. In essence, this

forecast assumes that Idaho will continue to receive considerable amounts of one-time revenue from the individual income tax in the current and next fiscal year.

Sales tax, in the form of gross receipts, accounts for a relatively small amount of one-time revenue in the FY 2008 and FY 2009 forecasts, but it is notable for being of the opposite sign—it is negative one-time revenue. This reflects a more rapid response to the turnaround in the fortunes of the real-estate sector. This is quite plausible for a number of reasons.

The one-time component of the sales tax last year and in the forecast period is due to the fact that building materials are subject to the sales tax. This means that during a construction boom all of the building materials that go into homes, offices, retail facilities, etc. are contributing to higher-than-normal levels of the sales tax base. When the boom subsides so will the sales tax, and if the subsidence turns into a slump there will be a period of time where the one-time component of the sales tax goes negative. That's what happens between FY 2007 and FY 2008. The estimated \$39 million in positive sales tax one-time revenue last fiscal year is forecast to turn into \$15 million of negative sales tax one-time revenue this fiscal year. After going through the sales tax distribution formula the \$15 million converts to \$13.3 million of negative General Fund revenue from the sales tax. Thus, when combined with the income tax (the filing component is the only other place where one-time revenue exists in the forecast) the net amount of one-time revenue estimated for FY 2008 is \$106.7 million, and the net estimate for FY 2009 is \$55.6 million (the negative \$5 million of gross sales tax in FY 2009 converts into \$4.4 million after running it through the sales tax distribution formula).

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

April 2008

FORECAST DETAIL

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Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reports are simple period-to-period percent changes. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The percentage changes given in the quarterly report are period-to-period changes at compound annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over an entire year.

Data Sources

National forecast data is provided by Global Insight, as well as the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI). Historical data for the models are obtained from the following agencies: Bureau of the Census (demographic), Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), Bureau of Labor Statistics (employment), Federal Reserve Board of Governors (production), and U.S. Department of Agriculture (farm).

Idaho historical data is obtained from the Department of Commerce and Labor (employment and hourly earnings), Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), Division of Financial Management (migration), and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (income).

The Idaho average annual wage is calculated by the Division of Financial Management from Bureau of Economic Analysis and Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor data. Because of the different methodology used and data available, this figure may not match those published by other sources.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2008**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,144.9	1,177.0	1,203.2	1,228.4	1,252.3	1,275.7	1,299.1	1,320.7	1,342.0
% Ch	3.3%	2.8%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%
National (Millions)	263.853	266.980	270.115	273.368	276.553	279.731	282.841	285.866	288.811
% Ch	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	17.690	17.915	18.482	18.599	19.188	19.897	20.304	20.684	21.002
% Ch	0.7%	1.3%	3.2%	0.6%	3.2%	3.7%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	4,010	3,951	3,971	3,964	4,038	4,028	4,070	4,062	4,092
% Ch	-0.7%	-1.5%	0.5%	-0.2%	1.9%	-0.2%	1.0%	-0.2%	0.7%
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	8.478	8.553	8.679	8.953	9.105	9.488	9.538	9.811	9.935
% Ch	2.4%	0.9%	1.5%	3.2%	1.7%	4.2%	0.5%	2.9%	1.3%
National (Thousands)	2,322	2,349	2,350	2,351	2,406	2,406	2,410	2,476	2,469
% Ch	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.2%	2.7%	-0.3%
NET MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	27.115	22.652	16.417	15.583	13.836	12.975	12.658	10.645	10.247
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho	12,869	9,471	9,283	8,887	10,155	10,363	11,501	12,208	13,230
% Ch	11.0%	-26.4%	-2.0%	-4.3%	14.3%	2.0%	11.0%	6.1%	8.4%
National (Millions)	1.446	1.361	1.469	1.475	1.621	1.647	1.573	1.601	1.710
% Ch	12.0%	-5.9%	7.9%	0.4%	9.9%	1.6%	-4.5%	1.8%	6.8%
SINGLE UNITS									
Idaho	9,424	7,296	7,844	7,652	9,040	9,192	10,339	10,379	11,143
% Ch	5.3%	-22.6%	7.5%	-2.4%	18.1%	1.7%	12.5%	0.4%	7.4%
National (Millions)	1.191	1.082	1.154	1.136	1.278	1.306	1.232	1.272	1.363
% Ch	5.4%	-9.2%	6.7%	-1.6%	12.4%	2.2%	-5.7%	3.2%	7.2%
MULTIPLE UNITS									
Idaho	3,446	2,176	1,440	1,236	1,115	1,172	1,163	1,829	2,087
% Ch	30.1%	-36.9%	-33.8%	-14.2%	-9.8%	5.1%	-0.8%	57.3%	14.1%
National (Millions)	0.255	0.279	0.314	0.338	0.344	0.341	0.341	0.330	0.347
% Ch	58.3%	9.4%	12.7%	7.6%	1.6%	-0.7%	0.1%	-3.5%	5.3%
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	369.2	378.3	386.8	394.3	402.9	411.9	421.8	432.7	443.6
% Ch	3.3%	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2008

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2008

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,365.5	1,391.0	1,428.0	1,465.7	1,501.8	1,534.1	1,562.1	1,591.4	1,624.5
% Ch	1.8%	1.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.2%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%
National (Millions)	291.661	294.457	297.337	300.127	302.833	305.516	308.189	310.852	313.520
% Ch	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	21.735	22.526	23.069	24.150	25.289	26.113	26.758	27.460	28.317
% Ch	3.5%	3.6%	2.4%	4.7%	4.7%	3.3%	2.5%	2.6%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	4,124	4,161	4,204	4,244	4,288	4,332	4,376	4,420	4,455
% Ch	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	10.308	10.020	10.413	10.471	11.053	11.269	11.462	11.662	11.883
% Ch	3.8%	-2.8%	3.9%	0.6%	5.6%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	2,462	2,456	2,453	2,479	2,501	2,527	2,552	2,577	2,599
% Ch	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
NET MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	12.077	13.013	24.319	24.094	21.845	17.460	12.640	13.531	16.681
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho	16,389	18,659	23,346	19,428	14,235	12,913	13,727	14,077	16,554
% Ch	23.9%	13.9%	25.1%	-16.8%	-26.7%	-9.3%	6.3%	2.6%	17.6%
National (Millions)	1.854	1.950	2.073	1.812	1.344	0.911	1.131	1.444	1.663
% Ch	8.4%	5.2%	6.3%	-12.6%	-25.8%	-32.2%	24.1%	27.7%	15.2%
SINGLE UNITS									
Idaho	13,858	16,150	20,885	17,421	11,919	11,062	11,566	11,790	14,212
% Ch	24.4%	16.5%	29.3%	-16.6%	-31.6%	-7.2%	4.6%	1.9%	20.5%
National (Millions)	1.505	1.604	1.719	1.474	1.038	0.651	0.900	1.183	1.369
% Ch	10.4%	6.6%	7.1%	-14.2%	-29.6%	-37.3%	38.3%	31.4%	15.7%
MULTIPLE UNITS									
Idaho	2,531	2,509	2,461	2,008	2,316	1,851	2,161	2,287	2,342
% Ch	21.2%	-0.8%	-1.9%	-18.4%	15.4%	-20.1%	16.7%	5.9%	2.4%
National (Millions)	0.349	0.345	0.354	0.338	0.306	0.260	0.230	0.260	0.294
% Ch	0.5%	-1.0%	2.6%	-4.7%	-9.5%	-15.1%	-11.4%	13.2%	13.0%
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	457.6	473.8	494.3	514.6	529.0	540.1	552.0	564.2	578.0
% Ch	3.2%	3.5%	4.3%	4.1%	2.8%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.5%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2008

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2008**

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	7,072	7,398	7,817	8,304	8,747	9,268	9,817	10,128	10,470
% Ch	6.2%	4.6%	5.7%	6.2%	5.3%	6.0%	5.9%	3.2%	3.4%
2000 Chain-Weighted	7,835	8,032	8,329	8,704	9,067	9,470	9,817	9,891	10,049
% Ch	4.0%	2.5%	3.7%	4.5%	4.2%	4.4%	3.7%	0.8%	1.6%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$									
Idaho (Millions)	21,422	22,871	24,360	25,367	27,287	29,068	31,290	33,054	33,849
% Ch	6.7%	6.8%	6.5%	4.1%	7.6%	6.5%	7.6%	5.6%	2.4%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	20,685	22,057	23,433	24,611	26,350	28,054	30,448	32,039	32,921
% Ch	8.8%	6.6%	6.2%	5.0%	7.1%	6.5%	8.5%	5.2%	2.8%
National (Billions)	5,843	6,152	6,521	6,915	7,423	7,802	8,430	8,724	8,882
% Ch	5.1%	5.3%	6.0%	6.1%	7.3%	5.1%	8.0%	3.5%	1.8%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$									
Idaho (Millions)	23,892	24,973	26,040	26,666	28,429	29,788	31,289	32,376	32,690
% Ch	4.5%	4.5%	4.3%	2.4%	6.6%	4.8%	5.0%	3.5%	1.0%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	23,068	24,085	25,048	25,871	27,452	28,748	30,447	31,382	31,795
% Ch	6.6%	4.4%	4.0%	3.3%	6.1%	4.7%	5.9%	3.1%	1.3%
National (Billions)	6,516	6,718	6,970	7,269	7,734	7,996	8,429	8,545	8,578
% Ch	2.9%	3.1%	3.8%	4.3%	6.4%	3.4%	5.4%	1.4%	0.4%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$									
Idaho	18,708	19,431	20,246	20,649	21,788	22,784	24,084	25,029	25,222
% Ch	3.3%	3.9%	4.2%	2.0%	5.5%	4.6%	5.7%	3.9%	0.8%
National	22,142	23,043	24,139	25,295	26,840	27,891	29,803	30,518	30,753
% Ch	3.8%	4.1%	4.8%	4.8%	6.1%	3.9%	6.9%	2.4%	0.8%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2000 \$									
Idaho	20,866	21,218	21,642	21,707	22,700	23,349	24,084	24,515	24,360
% Ch	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%	0.3%	4.6%	2.9%	3.1%	1.8%	-0.6%
National	24,695	25,163	25,803	26,591	27,964	28,584	29,802	29,893	29,702
% Ch	1.7%	1.9%	2.5%	3.1%	5.2%	2.2%	4.3%	0.3%	-0.6%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	22,728	23,594	24,147	24,803	25,822	26,992	28,657	28,736	29,209
% Ch	3.1%	3.8%	2.3%	2.7%	4.1%	4.5%	6.2%	0.3%	1.6%
National	28,279	29,148	30,237	31,582	33,219	34,622	36,641	37,494	38,215
% Ch	1.7%	3.1%	3.7%	4.4%	5.2%	4.2%	5.8%	2.3%	1.9%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2008

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
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OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	10,961	11,686	12,434	13,195	13,841	14,282	14,822	15,556	16,394
% Ch	4.7%	6.6%	6.4%	6.1%	4.9%	3.2%	3.8%	5.0%	5.4%
2000 Chain-Weighted	10,301	10,676	11,004	11,319	11,567	11,704	11,903	12,266	12,672
% Ch	2.5%	3.6%	3.1%	2.9%	2.2%	1.2%	1.7%	3.0%	3.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$									
Idaho (Millions)	34,816	38,079	40,355	43,800	46,777	48,918	51,180	54,161	57,807
% Ch	2.9%	9.4%	6.0%	8.5%	6.8%	4.6%	4.6%	5.8%	6.7%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	34,099	37,100	39,482	43,150	45,822	47,847	50,065	53,008	56,610
% Ch	3.6%	8.8%	6.4%	9.3%	6.2%	4.4%	4.6%	5.9%	6.8%
National (Billions)	9,164	9,727	10,301	10,983	11,660	12,147	12,589	13,214	13,971
% Ch	3.2%	6.2%	5.9%	6.6%	6.2%	4.2%	3.6%	5.0%	5.7%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$									
Idaho (Millions)	32,970	35,127	36,160	38,192	39,776	40,393	41,507	43,195	45,315
% Ch	0.9%	6.5%	2.9%	5.6%	4.1%	1.5%	2.8%	4.1%	4.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	32,290	34,223	35,378	37,626	38,965	39,508	40,602	42,275	44,377
% Ch	1.6%	6.0%	3.4%	6.4%	3.6%	1.4%	2.8%	4.1%	5.0%
National (Billions)	8,678	8,973	9,231	9,578	9,915	10,030	10,209	10,539	10,952
% Ch	1.2%	3.4%	2.9%	3.8%	3.5%	1.2%	1.8%	3.2%	3.9%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$									
Idaho	25,497	27,373	28,257	29,880	31,145	31,886	32,763	34,032	35,581
% Ch	1.1%	7.4%	3.2%	5.7%	4.2%	2.4%	2.8%	3.9%	4.6%
National	31,418	33,033	34,643	36,595	38,501	39,758	40,846	42,508	44,559
% Ch	2.2%	5.1%	4.9%	5.6%	5.2%	3.3%	2.7%	4.1%	4.8%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2000 \$									
Idaho	24,145	25,252	25,322	26,055	26,486	26,330	26,571	27,142	27,893
% Ch	-0.9%	4.6%	0.3%	2.9%	1.7%	-0.6%	0.9%	2.1%	2.8%
National	29,752	30,473	31,044	31,911	32,741	32,830	33,127	33,902	34,931
% Ch	0.2%	2.4%	1.9%	2.8%	2.6%	0.3%	0.9%	2.3%	3.0%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	29,768	30,962	31,933	33,760	34,730	35,832	37,192	38,510	39,885
% Ch	1.9%	4.0%	3.1%	5.7%	2.9%	3.2%	3.8%	3.5%	3.6%
National	39,330	41,046	42,392	44,220	46,211	47,833	49,429	51,088	52,901
% Ch	2.9%	4.4%	3.3%	4.3%	4.5%	3.5%	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2008

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2008**

PERSONAL INCOME--CURRENT \$\$

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	10,896	11,701	12,284	13,078	13,936	15,024	16,552	16,880	17,256
% Ch	9.2%	7.4%	5.0%	6.5%	6.6%	7.8%	10.2%	2.0%	2.2%
National (Billions)	3,232	3,419	3,620	3,878	4,183	4,466	4,829	4,943	4,981
% Ch	4.8%	5.8%	5.9%	7.1%	7.9%	6.8%	8.1%	2.4%	0.8%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	453	515	643	425	607	690	471	646	497
% Ch	-45.8%	13.6%	25.0%	-33.9%	42.8%	13.7%	-31.8%	37.1%	-23.0%
National (Billions)	34	23	37	34	29	29	23	20	11
% Ch	8.7%	-33.2%	64.5%	-8.3%	-14.1%	-2.6%	-20.7%	-13.1%	-46.3%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	2,312	2,229	2,324	2,313	2,480	2,765	2,883	3,312	3,290
% Ch	10.8%	-3.6%	4.2%	-0.5%	7.2%	11.5%	4.3%	14.9%	-0.6%
National (Billions)	439	469	506	542	598	650	706	752	758
% Ch	4.0%	6.8%	7.8%	7.1%	10.4%	8.6%	8.6%	6.6%	0.7%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	3,957	4,350	4,718	5,068	5,545	5,546	5,909	6,195	6,051
% Ch	10.9%	9.9%	8.5%	7.4%	9.4%	0.0%	6.5%	4.8%	-2.3%
National (Billions)	1,070	1,139	1,221	1,310	1,421	1,412	1,537	1,547	1,486
% Ch	7.3%	6.4%	7.2%	7.3%	8.4%	-0.6%	8.9%	0.7%	-4.0%
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	2,729	2,846	2,881	2,929	3,063	3,243	3,549	3,647	4,041
% Ch	8.5%	4.3%	1.2%	1.7%	4.6%	5.9%	9.4%	2.8%	10.8%
National (Billions)	493	494	492	498	530	562	610	643	745
% Ch	4.4%	0.1%	-0.2%	1.0%	6.5%	6.2%	8.5%	5.4%	15.9%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.									
Idaho (Millions)	2,789	3,023	3,319	3,408	3,557	3,776	4,079	4,568	4,971
% Ch	5.5%	8.4%	9.8%	2.7%	4.4%	6.1%	8.0%	12.0%	8.8%
National (Billions)	827	877	925	951	979	1,022	1,084	1,194	1,286
% Ch	4.7%	6.1%	5.4%	2.8%	2.9%	4.4%	6.1%	10.1%	7.7%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.									
Idaho (Millions)	1,951	2,074	2,134	2,223	2,337	2,480	2,676	2,724	2,802
% Ch	10.5%	6.3%	2.9%	4.2%	5.1%	6.1%	7.9%	1.8%	2.9%
National (Billions)	254	264	275	290	307	323	344	357	365
% Ch	6.0%	3.9%	4.1%	5.3%	6.0%	5.3%	6.2%	3.8%	2.4%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	238	281	326	369	437	504	525	531	544
% Ch	13.3%	18.3%	15.9%	13.2%	18.3%	15.4%	4.1%	1.1%	2.5%

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PERSONAL INCOME--CURRENT \$\$

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	17,690	18,906	20,306	22,358	23,598	24,575	25,857	27,357	29,204
% Ch	2.5%	6.9%	7.4%	10.1%	5.5%	4.1%	5.2%	5.8%	6.8%
National (Billions)	5,113	5,395	5,668	6,018	6,360	6,594	6,840	7,155	7,531
% Ch	2.6%	5.5%	5.1%	6.2%	5.7%	3.7%	3.7%	4.6%	5.3%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	337	573	399	156	447	514	555	593	630
% Ch	-32.2%	69.8%	-30.3%	-61.0%	187.3%	15.0%	8.0%	6.9%	6.3%
National (Billions)	29	37	31	19	36	36	33	29	33
% Ch	176.4%	27.8%	-17.5%	-37.2%	86.8%	-0.1%	-9.6%	-9.6%	11.4%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	3,389	3,848	4,192	4,457	4,524	4,704	5,081	5,357	5,668
% Ch	3.0%	13.5%	9.0%	6.3%	1.5%	4.0%	8.0%	5.4%	5.8%
National (Billions)	782	874	939	987	1,006	1,048	1,127	1,182	1,244
% Ch	3.2%	11.8%	7.4%	5.1%	1.9%	4.1%	7.6%	4.9%	5.3%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	6,227	7,057	7,194	7,914	8,582	8,826	8,949	9,591	10,439
% Ch	2.9%	13.3%	1.9%	10.0%	8.4%	2.8%	1.4%	7.2%	8.8%
National (Billions)	1,470	1,551	1,661	1,851	2,013	2,066	2,082	2,221	2,406
% Ch	-1.1%	5.5%	7.1%	11.5%	8.7%	2.6%	0.8%	6.7%	8.3%
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	4,259	4,582	4,978	5,451	5,726	5,967	6,234	6,522	6,880
% Ch	5.4%	7.6%	8.6%	9.5%	5.1%	4.2%	4.5%	4.6%	5.5%
National (Billions)	816	869	928	971	1,017	1,061	1,102	1,149	1,202
% Ch	9.5%	6.5%	6.8%	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	3.9%	4.2%	4.7%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.									
Idaho (Millions)	5,254	5,601	6,025	6,522	7,104	7,684	8,060	8,526	9,057
% Ch	5.7%	6.6%	7.6%	8.2%	8.9%	8.2%	4.9%	5.8%	6.2%
National (Billions)	1,351	1,423	1,521	1,612	1,732	1,866	1,949	2,049	2,160
% Ch	5.0%	5.3%	6.9%	6.0%	7.4%	7.8%	4.4%	5.2%	5.4%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.									
Idaho (Millions)	2,909	3,100	3,372	3,732	3,941	4,116	4,330	4,575	4,887
% Ch	3.8%	6.6%	8.8%	10.7%	5.6%	4.4%	5.2%	5.7%	6.8%
National (Billions)	382	408	429	452	475	493	511	534	562
% Ch	4.6%	6.9%	5.1%	5.3%	5.2%	3.6%	3.7%	4.5%	5.3%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	570	614	634	676	738	765	775	789	815
% Ch	4.9%	7.7%	3.2%	6.7%	9.2%	3.7%	1.4%	1.8%	3.3%

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EMPLOYMENT

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	460,209	477,044	490,901	507,424	520,479	538,102	558,583	568,035	568,047
% Ch	5.9%	3.7%	2.9%	3.4%	2.6%	3.4%	3.8%	1.7%	0.0%
National (Thousands)	114,282	117,307	119,698	122,767	125,923	128,992	131,794	131,830	130,340
% Ch	3.1%	2.6%	2.0%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%	0.0%	-1.1%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR									
Idaho	97,411	98,309	102,402	105,506	106,975	108,723	111,885	110,227	105,032
% Ch	7.8%	0.9%	4.2%	3.0%	1.4%	1.6%	2.9%	-1.5%	-4.7%
National (Thousands)	22,777	23,161	23,412	23,884	24,352	24,466	24,652	23,873	22,555
% Ch	2.5%	1.7%	1.1%	2.0%	2.0%	0.5%	0.8%	-3.2%	-5.5%
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	65,718	65,639	68,313	70,186	71,529	71,213	73,032	70,393	66,805
% Ch	4.1%	-0.1%	4.1%	2.7%	1.9%	-0.4%	2.6%	-3.6%	-5.1%
National (Thousands)	17,106	17,326	17,317	17,500	17,640	17,403	17,344	16,514	15,327
% Ch	1.5%	1.3%	-0.1%	1.1%	0.8%	-1.3%	-0.3%	-4.8%	-7.2%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	37,821	39,957	42,448	44,216	45,892	45,698	47,407	45,099	42,320
% Ch	8.7%	5.6%	6.2%	4.2%	3.8%	-0.4%	3.7%	-4.9%	-6.2%
National (Thousands)	10,215	10,457	10,566	10,786	10,991	10,913	10,957	10,409	9,554
% Ch	2.3%	2.4%	1.0%	2.1%	1.9%	-0.7%	0.4%	-5.0%	-8.2%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	11,774	11,865	12,024	11,898	11,464	11,480	11,567	9,849	9,553
% Ch	9.1%	0.8%	1.3%	-1.0%	-3.6%	0.1%	0.8%	-14.9%	-3.0%
National (Thousands)	643	656	663	677	689	701	692	647	625
% Ch	6.2%	2.0%	1.1%	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	-1.3%	-6.5%	-3.3%
METAL FABRICATION									
Idaho	2,958	3,410	3,582	3,793	3,826	3,942	4,030	3,876	3,636
% Ch	14.8%	15.3%	5.0%	5.9%	0.9%	3.0%	2.2%	-3.8%	-6.2%
National (Thousands)	1,566	1,624	1,648	1,696	1,739	1,728	1,753	1,677	1,549
% Ch	3.7%	3.7%	1.5%	2.9%	2.6%	-0.6%	1.4%	-4.4%	-7.6%
MACHINERY									
Idaho	2,901	3,078	3,189	3,065	3,178	3,039	3,305	3,055	2,832
% Ch	11.0%	6.1%	3.6%	-3.9%	3.7%	-4.4%	8.7%	-7.5%	-7.3%
National (Thousands)	1,381	1,442	1,469	1,496	1,515	1,468	1,457	1,370	1,232
% Ch	3.8%	4.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.2%	-3.0%	-0.8%	-5.9%	-10.1%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS									
Idaho	13,646	14,324	16,280	17,727	19,055	18,406	19,454	19,656	17,933
% Ch	3.6%	5.0%	13.7%	8.9%	7.5%	-3.4%	5.7%	1.0%	-8.8%
National (Thousands)	1,651	1,689	1,747	1,803	1,831	1,781	1,820	1,749	1,507
% Ch	-0.3%	2.3%	3.4%	3.2%	1.5%	-2.7%	2.2%	-3.9%	-13.8%
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	6,542	7,280	7,373	7,732	8,370	8,831	9,050	8,663	8,366
% Ch	16.2%	11.3%	1.3%	4.9%	8.3%	5.5%	2.5%	-4.3%	-3.4%
National (Thousands)	4,974	5,046	5,040	5,114	5,217	5,234	5,235	4,966	4,641
% Ch	1.9%	1.4%	-0.1%	1.5%	2.0%	0.3%	0.0%	-5.1%	-6.5%

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EMPLOYMENT

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	572,554	588,074	611,732	638,912	656,333	660,616	670,364	686,199	708,422
% Ch	0.8%	2.7%	4.0%	4.4%	2.7%	0.7%	1.5%	2.4%	3.2%
National (Thousands)	129,996	131,419	133,695	136,092	137,618	137,856	138,376	140,050	142,353
% Ch	-0.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%	1.6%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR									
Idaho	102,389	105,462	112,360	122,318	123,819	117,705	114,272	114,819	118,323
% Ch	-2.5%	3.0%	6.5%	8.9%	1.2%	-4.9%	-2.9%	0.5%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	21,816	21,878	22,187	22,534	22,221	21,428	20,868	20,854	21,305
% Ch	-3.3%	0.3%	1.4%	1.6%	-1.4%	-3.6%	-2.6%	-0.1%	2.2%
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	63,863	63,682	65,042	67,849	68,100	65,279	63,638	65,037	67,461
% Ch	-4.4%	-0.3%	2.1%	4.3%	0.4%	-4.1%	-2.5%	2.2%	3.7%
National (Thousands)	14,578	14,383	14,292	14,222	13,943	13,567	13,216	13,167	13,343
% Ch	-4.9%	-1.3%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-2.0%	-2.7%	-2.6%	-0.4%	1.3%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	39,950	40,549	42,112	44,611	44,339	41,478	39,830	40,982	43,107
% Ch	-5.6%	1.5%	3.9%	5.9%	-0.6%	-6.5%	-4.0%	2.9%	5.2%
National (Thousands)	9,033	8,993	9,021	9,048	8,876	8,610	8,355	8,356	8,549
% Ch	-5.5%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	-1.9%	-3.0%	-3.0%	0.0%	2.3%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	9,047	9,296	9,620	10,036	9,573	8,815	8,236	8,932	9,624
% Ch	-5.3%	2.7%	3.5%	4.3%	-4.6%	-7.9%	-6.6%	8.5%	7.7%
National (Thousands)	607	617	624	623	581	534	513	563	610
% Ch	-3.0%	1.7%	1.2%	-0.2%	-6.9%	-8.1%	-3.8%	9.6%	8.5%
METAL FABRICATION									
Idaho	3,536	3,636	3,905	4,376	4,657	4,578	4,543	4,662	4,832
% Ch	-2.7%	2.8%	7.4%	12.1%	6.4%	-1.7%	-0.8%	2.6%	3.6%
National (Thousands)	1,479	1,497	1,522	1,553	1,563	1,546	1,486	1,451	1,469
% Ch	-4.5%	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	0.6%	-1.1%	-3.9%	-2.3%	1.2%
MACHINERY									
Idaho	2,633	2,570	2,606	2,865	2,995	2,929	2,788	2,790	2,832
% Ch	-7.0%	-2.4%	1.4%	9.9%	4.6%	-2.2%	-4.8%	0.1%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	1,152	1,145	1,165	1,183	1,188	1,178	1,167	1,154	1,171
% Ch	-6.5%	-0.6%	1.7%	1.6%	0.4%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.1%	1.4%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS									
Idaho	16,298	16,287	16,184	16,667	16,248	14,659	13,616	13,336	13,770
% Ch	-9.1%	-0.1%	-0.6%	3.0%	-2.5%	-9.8%	-7.1%	-2.1%	3.3%
National (Thousands)	1,355	1,323	1,316	1,308	1,272	1,242	1,143	1,124	1,123
% Ch	-10.1%	-2.4%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-2.7%	-2.4%	-8.0%	-1.6%	-0.1%
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	8,436	8,761	9,797	10,668	10,866	10,497	10,647	11,261	12,050
% Ch	0.8%	3.9%	11.8%	8.9%	1.9%	-3.4%	1.4%	5.8%	7.0%
National (Thousands)	4,440	4,411	4,393	4,380	4,272	4,110	4,047	4,064	4,177
% Ch	-4.3%	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-2.5%	-3.8%	-1.6%	0.4%	2.8%

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EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	27,897	25,682	25,866	25,970	25,636	25,515	25,625	25,294	24,484
% Ch	-1.6%	-7.9%	0.7%	0.4%	-1.3%	-0.5%	0.4%	-1.3%	-3.2%
National (Thousands)	6,891	6,869	6,751	6,714	6,649	6,491	6,387	6,105	5,773
% Ch	0.3%	-0.3%	-1.7%	-0.6%	-1.0%	-2.4%	-1.6%	-4.4%	-5.4%
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	17,369	16,827	17,119	17,263	16,830	16,705	16,660	16,521	16,355
% Ch	-2.7%	-3.1%	1.7%	0.8%	-2.5%	-0.7%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-1.0%
National (Thousands)	1,540	1,561	1,562	1,557	1,555	1,550	1,553	1,550	1,525
% Ch	0.3%	1.3%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.2%	-0.2%	-1.6%
PRINTING									
Idaho	2,241	2,308	2,365	2,326	2,307	2,234	2,339	2,225	2,033
% Ch	0.4%	3.0%	2.5%	-1.6%	-0.8%	-3.2%	4.7%	-4.9%	-8.6%
National (Thousands)	802	817	816	821	828	814	807	769	707
% Ch	2.2%	1.9%	-0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	-1.6%	-0.9%	-4.7%	-8.1%
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	4,099	2,354	2,330	2,273	2,361	2,314	2,336	2,324	1,925
% Ch	-2.6%	-42.6%	-1.0%	-2.5%	3.9%	-2.0%	1.0%	-0.5%	-17.1%
National (Thousands)	1,005	988	985	987	993	983	980	959	927
% Ch	-2.0%	-1.7%	-0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	-1.0%	-0.2%	-2.2%	-3.3%
OTHER NONDURABLES									
Idaho	4,187	4,193	4,051	4,108	4,138	4,262	4,290	4,224	4,172
% Ch	3.4%	0.1%	-3.4%	1.4%	0.7%	3.0%	0.7%	-1.5%	-1.2%
National (Thousands)	3,544	3,504	3,388	3,348	3,273	3,143	3,046	2,827	2,614
% Ch	0.5%	-1.1%	-3.3%	-1.2%	-2.3%	-3.9%	-3.1%	-7.2%	-7.5%
MINING									
Idaho	2,367	2,683	2,977	2,996	2,817	2,485	2,347	1,973	1,758
% Ch	9.4%	13.3%	11.0%	0.6%	-6.0%	-11.8%	-5.5%	-15.9%	-10.9%
National (Thousands)	576	558	556	571	565	518	520	532	512
% Ch	-1.4%	-3.2%	-0.3%	2.7%	-1.1%	-8.4%	0.5%	2.4%	-3.8%
CONSTRUCTION									
Idaho	29,326	29,988	31,112	32,324	32,629	35,025	36,506	37,861	36,469
% Ch	17.0%	2.3%	3.7%	3.9%	0.9%	7.3%	4.2%	3.7%	-3.7%
National (Thousands)	5,094	5,276	5,538	5,813	6,147	6,545	6,788	6,827	6,715
% Ch	6.6%	3.6%	5.0%	5.0%	5.8%	6.5%	3.7%	0.6%	-1.6%
NONGOODS PRODUCING									
Idaho	362,798	378,735	388,499	401,918	413,504	429,379	446,698	457,808	463,016
% Ch	5.4%	4.4%	2.6%	3.5%	2.9%	3.8%	4.0%	2.5%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	91,505	94,146	96,286	98,883	101,571	104,526	107,141	107,957	107,786
% Ch	3.2%	2.9%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%	2.5%	0.8%	-0.2%
SERVICES									
Idaho	185,542	196,052	202,106	210,034	217,465	227,558	238,282	249,579	253,633
% Ch	6.9%	5.7%	3.1%	3.9%	3.5%	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	53,498	55,383	57,094	59,170	61,256	63,350	65,139	65,824	65,596
% Ch	3.8%	3.5%	3.1%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	2.8%	1.1%	-0.3%
INFORMATION									
Idaho	7,413	7,602	7,699	7,587	8,376	9,274	9,859	9,596	9,156
% Ch	3.0%	2.5%	1.3%	-1.5%	10.4%	10.7%	6.3%	-2.7%	-4.6%
National (Thousands)	2,739	2,843	2,940	3,084	3,219	3,418	3,630	3,629	3,394
% Ch	2.7%	3.8%	3.4%	4.9%	4.4%	6.2%	6.2%	0.0%	-6.5%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES									
Idaho	24,520	25,492	26,833	26,835	24,256	25,306	25,161	25,013	25,824
% Ch	5.4%	4.0%	5.3%	0.0%	-9.6%	4.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%	3.2%
National (Thousands)	6,866	6,828	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,646	7,688	7,809	7,848
% Ch	2.4%	-0.6%	2.1%	3.0%	4.0%	2.5%	0.5%	1.6%	0.5%

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EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	23,913	23,133	22,931	23,238	23,761	23,801	23,808	24,055	24,354
% Ch	-2.3%	-3.3%	-0.9%	1.3%	2.2%	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	5,545	5,390	5,271	5,174	5,067	4,957	4,860	4,811	4,794
% Ch	-3.9%	-2.8%	-2.2%	-1.8%	-2.1%	-2.2%	-2.0%	-1.0%	-0.4%
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	15,901	15,001	14,715	14,700	14,920	14,721	14,846	15,093	15,324
% Ch	-2.8%	-5.7%	-1.9%	-0.1%	1.5%	-1.3%	0.8%	1.7%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	1,517	1,494	1,478	1,479	1,481	1,481	1,501	1,513	1,528
% Ch	-0.5%	-1.5%	-1.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%
PRINTING									
Idaho	2,030	1,921	1,900	1,908	1,894	1,831	1,787	1,748	1,713
% Ch	-0.1%	-5.3%	-1.1%	0.4%	-0.7%	-3.3%	-2.4%	-2.2%	-2.0%
National (Thousands)	680	662	646	635	624	607	588	577	568
% Ch	-3.8%	-2.6%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.6%	-2.8%	-3.2%	-1.9%	-1.6%
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	1,831	1,878	1,938	2,117	2,266	2,279	2,242	2,203	2,166
% Ch	-4.9%	2.6%	3.2%	9.2%	7.1%	0.6%	-1.6%	-1.7%	-1.7%
National (Thousands)	906	887	872	866	863	857	843	832	833
% Ch	-2.3%	-2.1%	-1.7%	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-1.6%	-1.3%	0.0%
OTHER NONDURABLES									
Idaho	4,151	4,333	4,378	4,513	4,681	4,969	4,933	5,011	5,151
% Ch	-0.5%	4.4%	1.0%	3.1%	3.7%	6.1%	-0.7%	1.6%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	2,442	2,347	2,275	2,195	2,099	2,011	1,928	1,888	1,865
% Ch	-6.6%	-3.9%	-3.1%	-3.5%	-4.3%	-4.2%	-4.1%	-2.1%	-1.2%

MINING

Idaho	1,785	1,932	2,162	2,375	2,651	2,708	2,506	2,496	2,524
% Ch	1.5%	8.3%	11.9%	9.9%	11.6%	2.2%	-7.5%	-0.4%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	503	523	562	620	662	695	689	660	633
% Ch	-1.9%	4.0%	7.5%	10.3%	6.8%	4.9%	-0.8%	-4.2%	-4.2%

CONSTRUCTION

Idaho	36,741	39,847	45,156	52,094	53,068	49,718	48,127	47,286	48,339
% Ch	0.7%	8.5%	13.3%	15.4%	1.9%	-6.3%	-3.2%	-1.7%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	6,736	6,973	7,333	7,693	7,616	7,166	6,963	7,027	7,330
% Ch	0.3%	3.5%	5.2%	4.9%	-1.0%	-5.9%	-2.8%	0.9%	4.3%

NONGOODS PRODUCING

Idaho	470,165	482,612	499,372	516,593	532,514	542,910	556,092	571,379	590,098
% Ch	1.5%	2.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.1%	2.0%	2.4%	2.7%	3.3%
National (Thousands)	108,180	109,540	111,508	113,558	115,397	116,428	117,508	119,196	121,048
% Ch	0.4%	1.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	1.6%

SERVICES

Idaho	260,023	269,024	280,753	292,733	303,843	310,544	320,000	330,518	342,915
% Ch	2.5%	3.5%	4.4%	4.3%	3.8%	2.2%	3.0%	3.3%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	66,074	67,199	68,658	70,327	71,682	72,582	73,528	74,872	76,542
% Ch	0.7%	1.7%	2.2%	2.4%	1.9%	1.3%	1.3%	1.8%	2.2%

INFORMATION

Idaho	9,181	9,934	11,070	10,589	10,861	10,912	11,168	11,474	11,792
% Ch	0.3%	8.2%	11.4%	-4.3%	2.6%	0.5%	2.3%	2.7%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	3,189	3,117	3,061	3,037	3,029	3,016	2,964	2,934	2,923
% Ch	-6.1%	-2.3%	-1.8%	-0.8%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-1.7%	-1.0%	-0.4%

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Idaho	26,945	27,938	29,654	31,745	32,503	32,629	33,248	33,891	34,678
% Ch	4.3%	3.7%	6.1%	7.1%	2.4%	0.4%	1.9%	1.9%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	7,976	8,030	8,153	8,329	8,310	8,175	8,273	8,458	8,629
% Ch	1.6%	0.7%	1.5%	2.2%	-0.2%	-1.6%	1.2%	2.2%	2.0%

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EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)									
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES									
Idaho	15,465	16,508	17,329	17,624	18,159	19,004	19,409	19,157	18,676
% Ch	6.2%	6.7%	5.0%	1.7%	3.0%	4.7%	2.1%	-1.3%	-2.5%
National (Thousands)	4,390	4,505	4,576	4,647	4,781	4,906	5,013	4,973	4,820
% Ch	2.9%	2.6%	1.6%	1.5%	2.9%	2.6%	2.2%	-0.8%	-3.1%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS									
Idaho	39,173	42,480	42,934	47,295	50,766	54,794	60,626	67,655	69,019
% Ch	6.2%	8.4%	1.1%	10.2%	7.3%	7.9%	10.6%	11.6%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	12,171	12,847	13,461	14,333	15,142	15,955	16,672	16,480	15,975
% Ch	5.9%	5.6%	4.8%	6.5%	5.6%	5.4%	4.5%	-1.1%	-3.1%
EDUCATION & HEALTH									
Idaho	39,048	41,491	44,361	46,347	49,248	50,575	53,018	56,956	59,810
% Ch	6.0%	6.3%	6.9%	4.5%	6.3%	2.7%	4.8%	7.4%	5.0%
National (Thousands)	12,806	13,288	13,683	14,088	14,445	14,795	15,109	15,643	16,201
% Ch	4.1%	3.8%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%	2.4%	2.1%	3.5%	3.6%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY									
Idaho	44,568	46,651	47,558	48,840	50,426	51,461	52,566	53,058	53,282
% Ch	7.7%	4.7%	1.9%	2.7%	3.2%	2.1%	2.1%	0.9%	0.4%
National (Thousands)	10,098	10,499	10,774	11,016	11,232	11,544	11,860	12,032	11,986
% Ch	3.7%	4.0%	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	2.8%	2.7%	1.5%	-0.4%
OTHER SERVICES									
Idaho	15,356	15,829	15,393	15,506	16,235	17,144	17,643	18,143	17,867
% Ch	14.4%	3.1%	-2.8%	0.7%	4.7%	5.6%	2.9%	2.8%	-1.5%
National (Thousands)	4,429	4,572	4,691	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372
% Ch	1.8%	3.2%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	2.2%	1.6%	1.7%	2.2%
TRADE									
Idaho	83,336	86,215	89,134	91,683	93,772	96,725	100,169	98,088	97,344
% Ch	5.7%	3.5%	3.4%	2.9%	2.3%	3.1%	3.6%	-2.1%	-0.8%
National (Thousands)	18,733	19,328	19,663	20,053	20,405	20,863	21,212	21,013	20,680
% Ch	3.4%	3.2%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	2.2%	1.7%	-0.9%	-1.6%
RETAIL TRADE									
Idaho	61,034	63,162	65,408	67,175	69,160	71,419	74,456	72,622	72,397
% Ch	5.7%	3.5%	3.6%	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%	4.3%	-2.5%	-0.3%
National (Thousands)	13,486	13,895	14,141	14,390	14,610	14,971	15,279	15,240	15,027
% Ch	3.6%	3.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	2.5%	2.1%	-0.3%	-1.4%
WHOLESALE TRADE									
Idaho	22,303	23,053	23,726	24,508	24,612	25,306	25,713	25,466	24,947
% Ch	5.5%	3.4%	2.9%	3.3%	0.4%	2.8%	1.6%	-1.0%	-2.0%
National (Thousands)	5,247	5,433	5,523	5,663	5,795	5,893	5,933	5,773	5,653
% Ch	3.0%	3.5%	1.6%	2.6%	2.3%	1.7%	0.7%	-2.7%	-2.1%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	80,426	83,354	84,359	87,297	89,467	92,262	94,745	96,862	98,488
% Ch	2.9%	3.6%	1.2%	3.5%	2.5%	3.1%	2.7%	2.2%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	15,674	15,931	16,258	16,488	16,653	16,854	17,139	17,542	17,925
% Ch	1.5%	1.6%	2.1%	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	2.4%	2.2%
EDUCATION									
Idaho	40,542	42,571	42,572	44,219	45,412	46,749	47,989	49,023	49,655
% Ch	1.8%	5.0%	0.0%	3.9%	2.7%	2.9%	2.7%	2.2%	1.3%
NONEDUCATION									
Idaho	39,884	40,783	41,787	43,079	44,055	45,513	46,756	47,838	48,832
% Ch	4.0%	2.3%	2.5%	3.1%	2.3%	3.3%	2.7%	2.3%	2.1%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	13,493	13,113	12,899	12,904	12,800	12,834	13,502	13,280	13,551
% Ch	-0.6%	-2.8%	-1.6%	0.0%	-0.8%	0.3%	5.2%	-1.6%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	3,016	2,947	2,876	2,806	2,771	2,770	2,865	2,763	2,766
% Ch	-1.5%	-2.3%	-2.4%	-2.5%	-1.2%	0.0%	3.4%	-3.6%	0.1%

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EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES									
Idaho	18,764	18,947	19,295	20,243	20,915	20,842	20,978	21,125	21,486
% Ch	0.5%	1.0%	1.8%	4.9%	3.3%	-0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	4,761	4,811	4,916	5,019	5,090	5,056	5,092	5,217	5,381
% Ch	-1.2%	1.1%	2.2%	2.1%	1.4%	-0.7%	0.7%	2.5%	3.1%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS									
Idaho	70,008	73,149	76,916	81,369	83,193	85,544	89,139	92,714	96,859
% Ch	1.4%	4.5%	5.1%	5.8%	2.2%	2.8%	4.2%	4.0%	4.5%
National (Thousands)	15,985	16,387	16,949	17,572	17,966	18,160	18,575	19,458	20,388
% Ch	0.1%	2.5%	3.4%	3.7%	2.2%	1.1%	2.3%	4.8%	4.8%
EDUCATION & HEALTH									
Idaho	62,551	65,215	67,986	70,105	73,636	75,565	77,957	80,653	83,915
% Ch	4.6%	4.3%	4.2%	3.1%	5.0%	2.6%	3.2%	3.5%	4.0%
National (Thousands)	16,588	16,951	17,372	17,825	18,327	18,887	19,315	19,577	19,789
% Ch	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	3.1%	2.3%	1.4%	1.1%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY									
Idaho	54,407	55,571	57,358	59,668	63,316	65,201	66,952	69,120	71,465
% Ch	2.1%	2.1%	3.2%	4.0%	6.1%	3.0%	2.7%	3.2%	3.4%
National (Thousands)	12,175	12,494	12,813	13,107	13,470	13,729	13,813	13,836	14,080
% Ch	1.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%	2.8%	1.9%	0.6%	0.2%	1.8%
OTHER SERVICES									
Idaho	18,167	18,269	18,475	19,014	19,418	19,850	20,559	21,542	22,721
% Ch	1.7%	0.6%	1.1%	2.9%	2.1%	2.2%	3.6%	4.8%	5.5%
National (Thousands)	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,491	5,558	5,497	5,391	5,353
% Ch	0.5%	0.2%	-0.3%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	-1.1%	-1.9%	-0.7%
TRADE									
Idaho	97,121	99,132	103,679	107,469	111,493	113,502	117,238	121,503	126,974
% Ch	-0.2%	2.1%	4.6%	3.7%	3.7%	1.8%	3.3%	3.6%	4.5%
National (Thousands)	20,526	20,721	21,044	21,259	21,515	21,439	21,502	21,647	21,685
% Ch	-0.7%	1.0%	1.6%	1.0%	1.2%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%
RETAIL TRADE									
Idaho	72,625	73,724	76,800	80,513	83,351	84,421	87,133	90,321	94,431
% Ch	0.3%	1.5%	4.2%	4.8%	3.5%	1.3%	3.2%	3.7%	4.6%
National (Thousands)	14,918	15,059	15,281	15,356	15,487	15,432	15,545	15,619	15,546
% Ch	-0.7%	0.9%	1.5%	0.5%	0.9%	-0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	-0.5%
WHOLESALE TRADE									
Idaho	24,497	25,408	26,879	26,956	28,142	29,081	30,105	31,183	32,543
% Ch	-1.8%	3.7%	5.8%	0.3%	4.4%	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%	4.4%
National (Thousands)	5,608	5,662	5,762	5,904	6,028	6,007	5,957	6,027	6,139
% Ch	-0.8%	1.0%	1.8%	2.5%	2.1%	-0.3%	-0.8%	1.2%	1.9%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	99,398	101,147	101,863	103,521	104,238	106,060	105,960	106,171	107,224
% Ch	0.9%	1.8%	0.7%	1.6%	0.7%	1.7%	-0.1%	0.2%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	18,820	18,889	19,074	19,239	19,474	19,675	19,733	19,892	20,116
% Ch	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.8%	1.1%
EDUCATION									
Idaho	49,909	50,813	51,300	52,643	53,043	53,805	54,001	54,500	55,377
% Ch	0.5%	1.8%	1.0%	2.6%	0.8%	1.4%	0.4%	0.9%	1.6%
NONEDUCATION									
Idaho	49,489	50,334	50,563	50,878	51,194	52,254	51,959	51,670	51,846
% Ch	1.3%	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	2.1%	-0.6%	-0.6%	0.3%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	13,623	13,310	13,076	12,871	12,941	12,805	12,894	13,188	12,985
% Ch	0.5%	-2.3%	-1.8%	-1.6%	0.5%	-1.0%	0.7%	2.3%	-1.5%
National (Thousands)	2,760	2,731	2,732	2,732	2,727	2,732	2,744	2,785	2,704
% Ch	-0.2%	-1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	1.5%	-2.9%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2008**

MISCELLANEOUS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.									
Gross Domestic Product	90.265	92.115	93.859	95.415	96.475	97.868	100.000	102.402	104.193
% Ch	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.1%	1.4%	2.2%	2.4%	1.7%
Consumption Expenditures	89.654	91.577	93.547	95.124	95.978	97.575	100.000	102.094	103.542
% Ch	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	1.7%	0.9%	1.7%	2.5%	2.1%	1.4%
Durable Goods	109.978	110.672	109.507	107.068	104.152	101.626	100.000	98.114	95.766
% Ch	2.0%	0.6%	-1.1%	-2.2%	-2.7%	-2.4%	-1.6%	-1.9%	-2.4%
Nondurable Goods	89.605	90.629	92.567	93.835	93.821	96.173	100.000	101.531	102.089
% Ch	0.7%	1.1%	2.1%	1.4%	0.0%	2.5%	4.0%	1.5%	0.5%
Services	85.748	88.320	90.844	93.305	95.319	97.393	100.000	103.257	106.018
% Ch	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.7%	3.3%	2.7%
Consumer Price Index (1982-84=1.000)	1.482	1.524	1.569	1.605	1.630	1.666	1.722	1.770	1.799
% Ch	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.3%	1.5%	2.2%	3.4%	2.8%	1.6%

SELECTED INTEREST RATES

Federal Funds	4.2%	5.8%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.0%	6.2%	3.9%	1.7%
NY Fed Discount	3.6%	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%	5.7%	3.4%	1.2%
Prime	7.1%	8.8%	8.3%	8.4%	8.4%	8.0%	9.2%	6.9%	4.7%
Existing Home Mortgage	7.5%	7.8%	7.7%	7.7%	7.1%	7.3%	8.0%	7.0%	6.5%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	4.2%	5.5%	5.0%	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%	5.8%	3.4%	1.6%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	4.6%	5.6%	5.1%	5.2%	4.8%	4.7%	5.9%	3.4%	1.7%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	6.7%	6.4%	6.2%	6.2%	5.2%	5.5%	6.2%	4.6%	3.8%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	7.1%	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%	5.3%	5.6%	6.0%	5.0%	4.6%

SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES

Wood Products	88.8	91.0	93.9	96.7	101.0	105.3	103.7	97.1	100.0
% Ch	5.9%	2.4%	3.3%	3.0%	4.5%	4.2%	-1.5%	-6.4%	3.0%
Computers & Electronic Products	20.7	26.7	34.5	46.1	59.2	77.2	101.3	103.6	100.0
% Ch	17.3%	28.8%	29.3%	33.7%	28.4%	30.4%	31.2%	2.2%	-3.5%
Food	88.2	90.4	88.6	91.0	95.0	96.0	97.7	97.7	100.0
% Ch	0.6%	2.6%	-2.1%	2.8%	4.4%	1.0%	1.7%	0.0%	2.4%
Agricultural Chemicals	114.7	114.3	116.6	120.9	123.5	111.3	105.1	96.7	100.0
% Ch	-0.2%	-0.4%	2.0%	3.8%	2.1%	-9.9%	-5.6%	-8.0%	3.4%
Metal Ore Mining	122.5	123.8	126.4	133.3	132.5	121.2	120.5	109.2	100.0
% Ch	1.9%	1.1%	2.1%	5.5%	-0.6%	-8.6%	-0.6%	-9.4%	-8.4%

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ANNUAL DETAIL
APRIL 2008**

MISCELLANEOUS

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.									
Gross Domestic Product	106.410	109.462	113.005	116.568	119.669	122.027	124.514	126.820	129.361
% Ch	2.1%	2.9%	3.2%	3.2%	2.7%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Consumption Expenditures	105.597	108.392	111.588	114.675	117.592	121.104	123.300	125.381	127.556
% Ch	2.0%	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%	2.5%	3.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
Durable Goods	92.366	90.696	90.018	88.857	87.276	86.390	85.886	85.272	84.550
% Ch	-3.6%	-1.8%	-0.7%	-1.3%	-1.8%	-1.0%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-0.8%
Nondurable Goods	104.145	107.626	111.561	114.989	118.399	123.530	124.712	126.182	127.843
% Ch	2.0%	3.3%	3.7%	3.1%	3.0%	4.3%	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%
Services	109.379	112.929	116.726	120.725	124.556	128.374	131.755	134.828	138.014
% Ch	3.2%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%
Consumer Price Index (1982-84=100)	1.840	1.889	1.953	2.016	2.073	2.145	2.179	2.214	2.251
% Ch	2.3%	2.7%	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%	3.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%

SELECTED INTEREST RATES

Federal Funds	1.1%	1.3%	3.2%	5.0%	5.0%	2.0%	2.1%	4.1%	4.8%
NY Fed Discount	2.1%	2.3%	4.2%	5.9%	5.9%	2.4%	2.7%	5.1%	5.8%
Prime	4.1%	4.3%	6.2%	8.0%	8.1%	5.0%	5.1%	7.1%	7.8%
Existing Home Mortgage	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%	6.6%	6.5%	5.6%	5.7%	6.9%	7.2%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	1.0%	1.4%	3.1%	4.7%	4.4%	1.6%	2.0%	4.0%	4.6%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	1.1%	1.6%	3.4%	4.8%	4.5%	1.6%	2.1%	4.1%	4.7%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	3.0%	3.4%	4.0%	4.7%	4.4%	2.4%	2.8%	4.7%	5.2%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.8%	4.6%	3.4%	3.7%	5.1%	5.4%

SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES

Wood Products	100.7	104.4	110.4	110.0	99.3	81.0	81.9	92.2	100.0
% Ch	0.7%	3.6%	5.8%	-0.4%	-9.7%	-18.4%	1.1%	12.6%	8.4%
Computers & Electronic Products	113.8	129.0	143.5	164.6	183.0	209.0	227.4	250.6	280.2
% Ch	13.8%	13.4%	11.2%	14.7%	11.2%	14.2%	8.8%	10.2%	11.8%
Food	101.0	101.1	104.2	105.4	110.0	111.9	113.7	116.2	118.6
% Ch	1.0%	0.1%	3.0%	1.1%	4.5%	1.7%	1.6%	2.1%	2.1%
Agricultural Chemicals	104.8	109.9	114.4	121.7	112.9	115.4	118.9	121.9	125.3
% Ch	4.8%	4.9%	4.1%	6.4%	-7.2%	2.2%	3.0%	2.5%	2.7%
Metal Ore Mining	95.4	98.2	106.1	109.9	109.6	110.4	114.5	119.4	122.1
% Ch	-4.6%	2.9%	8.1%	3.6%	-0.3%	0.7%	3.7%	4.3%	2.2%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2008

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2008**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	Q1	2005 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	2006 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	2007 Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,411.2	1,422.5	1,434.2	1,444.0	1,452.7	1,461.7	1,470.0	1,478.5	1,487.3	1,497.2	1,506.7	1,516.1
% Ch	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%	2.8%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%
National (Millions)	296.209	296.940	297.740	298.458	299.079	299.801	300.476	301.151	301.824	302.497	303.169	303.840
% Ch	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	22.520	22.939	23.277	23.539	23.789	24.026	24.327	24.456	24.881	25.161	25.427	25.687
% Ch	-5.0%	7.7%	6.0%	4.6%	4.3%	4.0%	5.1%	2.1%	7.1%	4.6%	4.3%	4.2%
National (Thousands)	4,188	4,199	4,210	4,221	4,228	4,239	4,249	4,260	4,272	4,283	4,294	4,305
% Ch	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	10.060	10.290	10.570	10.730	10.386	10.444	10.499	10.555	10.958	11.022	11.084	11.145
% Ch	13.6%	9.5%	11.3%	6.2%	-12.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	16.2%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	2,449	2,450	2,454	2,459	2,470	2,476	2,482	2,488	2,493	2,498	2,504	2,510
% Ch	-0.9%	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	1.8%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	17.546	22.265	27.152	30.313	28.086	25.628	22.005	20.658	20.655	21.343	22.349	23.032
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	22,881	22,423	24,418	23,661	22,741	21,117	18,266	15,589	16,608	15,506	13,638	11,190
% Ch	28.3%	-7.8%	40.6%	-11.8%	-14.7%	-25.6%	-44.0%	-47.0%	28.8%	-24.0%	-40.2%	-54.7%
National (Millions)	2.072	2.051	2.100	2.069	2.127	1.861	1.704	1.555	1.460	1.464	1.300	1.151
% Ch	23.5%	-3.9%	9.8%	-5.8%	11.8%	-41.4%	-29.7%	-30.8%	-22.1%	1.1%	-37.9%	-38.6%
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	20,515	19,909	21,566	21,548	20,713	19,057	16,453	13,459	13,668	13,131	11,575	9,303
% Ch	34.0%	-11.3%	37.7%	-0.3%	-14.6%	-28.3%	-44.4%	-55.2%	6.3%	-14.8%	-39.6%	-58.3%
National (Millions)	1.705	1.697	1.747	1.725	1.752	1.520	1.393	1.232	1.172	1.166	0.990	0.826
% Ch	25.5%	-1.8%	12.3%	-4.9%	6.2%	-43.3%	-29.5%	-38.9%	-18.0%	-2.1%	-48.0%	-51.6%
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	2,366	2,514	2,852	2,112	2,028	2,060	1,813	2,129	2,940	2,375	2,063	1,887
% Ch	-10.9%	27.6%	65.5%	-69.9%	-15.0%	6.4%	-40.0%	90.4%	263.4%	-57.4%	-43.0%	-30.1%
National (Millions)	0.367	0.354	0.353	0.343	0.376	0.341	0.311	0.323	0.288	0.299	0.310	0.325
% Ch	14.7%	-13.1%	-1.5%	-10.5%	43.3%	-32.1%	-30.8%	16.4%	-36.5%	15.1%	16.1%	20.8%
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	486.1	491.3	497.1	502.6	507.9	512.8	517.0	520.5	524.3	527.8	530.8	533.2
% Ch	4.5%	4.4%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	3.9%	3.3%	2.7%	2.9%	2.7%	2.3%	1.8%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2008**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	Q1	2008 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	2009 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	2010 Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,524.0	1,530.6	1,537.5	1,544.4	1,551.3	1,558.6	1,565.7	1,572.7	1,580.0	1,587.5	1,595.1	1,603.0
% Ch	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%
National (Millions)	304.511	305.182	305.851	306.520	307.189	307.856	308.523	309.189	309.854	310.519	311.185	311.851
% Ch	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	25.885	26.032	26.189	26.346	26.505	26.677	26.845	27.005	27.179	27.362	27.550	27.750
% Ch	3.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	4,316	4,327	4,338	4,349	4,360	4,371	4,382	4,393	4,405	4,416	4,426	4,435
% Ch	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	11.198	11.245	11.292	11.340	11.388	11.438	11.487	11.535	11.584	11.635	11.687	11.740
% Ch	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	2,517	2,523	2,530	2,536	2,542	2,549	2,555	2,561	2,568	2,574	2,580	2,586
% Ch	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	22.008	18.673	15.900	13.258	12.209	12.693	12.837	12.824	13.059	13.172	13.531	14.361
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	12,454	12,707	13,044	13,445	13,555	13,751	13,969	13,633	13,556	13,826	14,085	14,842
% Ch	53.5%	8.4%	11.0%	12.9%	3.3%	5.9%	6.5%	-9.3%	-2.2%	8.2%	7.7%	23.3%
National (Millions)	1.029	0.867	0.855	0.893	0.982	1.086	1.191	1.263	1.327	1.415	1.480	1.554
% Ch	-36.0%	-49.6%	-5.5%	19.0%	46.4%	49.8%	44.3%	26.8%	21.5%	29.3%	19.9%	21.5%
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	10,597	10,868	11,187	11,595	11,533	11,542	11,772	11,418	11,311	11,568	11,833	12,446
% Ch	68.3%	10.6%	12.3%	15.4%	-2.1%	0.3%	8.2%	-11.5%	-3.7%	9.4%	9.5%	22.4%
National (Millions)	0.710	0.614	0.617	0.664	0.766	0.869	0.947	1.020	1.078	1.152	1.217	1.287
% Ch	-45.3%	-44.1%	1.9%	34.7%	76.5%	66.1%	40.6%	35.0%	24.5%	30.4%	24.8%	24.8%
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	1,857	1,840	1,857	1,850	2,022	2,210	2,197	2,215	2,244	2,257	2,252	2,396
% Ch	-6.1%	-3.7%	3.8%	-1.6%	42.7%	42.7%	-2.2%	3.2%	5.5%	2.3%	-1.0%	28.3%
National (Millions)	0.319	0.253	0.238	0.228	0.216	0.217	0.244	0.243	0.249	0.263	0.263	0.267
% Ch	-7.2%	-60.4%	-21.8%	-15.4%	-19.6%	1.7%	59.9%	-1.4%	9.6%	24.6%	0.1%	7.1%
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	535.9	538.7	541.5	544.5	547.4	550.5	553.6	556.5	559.5	562.6	565.7	568.9
% Ch	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2008**

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2005				2006				2007			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	12,154	12,317	12,559	12,706	12,965	13,155	13,267	13,392	13,552	13,769	13,971	14,074
% Ch	7.1%	5.5%	8.1%	4.8%	8.4%	6.0%	3.4%	3.8%	4.9%	6.6%	6.0%	3.0%
2000 Chain-Weighted	10,878	10,954	11,074	11,107	11,239	11,307	11,337	11,396	11,413	11,520	11,659	11,676
% Ch	3.1%	2.8%	4.5%	1.2%	4.8%	2.4%	1.1%	2.1%	0.6%	3.8%	4.9%	0.6%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	39,206	39,998	40,792	41,422	42,522	43,662	43,947	45,067	45,776	46,447	47,141	47,742
% Ch	-1.6%	8.3%	8.2%	6.3%	11.1%	11.2%	2.6%	10.6%	6.4%	6.0%	6.1%	5.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	38,292	39,067	39,945	40,624	41,882	43,052	43,257	44,409	44,977	45,599	46,095	46,615
% Ch	-0.9%	8.3%	9.3%	7.0%	13.0%	11.7%	1.9%	11.1%	5.2%	5.6%	4.4%	4.6%
National (Billions)	10,074	10,234	10,329	10,567	10,787	10,916	11,031	11,200	11,469	11,577	11,735	11,857
% Ch	2.0%	6.5%	3.7%	9.6%	8.6%	4.8%	4.3%	6.3%	10.0%	3.8%	5.6%	4.2%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	35,603	36,022	36,355	36,660	37,471	38,076	38,080	39,140	39,418	39,582	39,993	40,113
% Ch	-3.7%	4.8%	3.7%	3.4%	9.1%	6.6%	0.0%	11.6%	2.9%	1.7%	4.2%	1.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	34,773	35,184	35,600	35,954	36,907	37,544	37,482	38,569	38,730	38,859	39,106	39,166
% Ch	-3.1%	4.8%	4.8%	4.0%	11.0%	7.1%	-0.7%	12.1%	1.7%	1.3%	2.6%	0.6%
National (Billions)	9,148	9,217	9,205	9,353	9,506	9,519	9,558	9,727	9,876	9,866	9,956	9,962
% Ch	-0.2%	3.0%	-0.5%	6.6%	6.7%	0.6%	1.7%	7.3%	6.3%	-0.4%	3.7%	0.3%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$												
Idaho	27,782	28,119	28,443	28,686	29,271	29,871	29,896	30,481	30,778	31,023	31,287	31,490
% Ch	-4.4%	4.9%	4.7%	3.5%	8.4%	8.5%	0.3%	8.1%	4.0%	3.2%	3.4%	2.6%
National	34,010	34,465	34,690	35,407	36,068	36,409	36,711	37,191	38,000	38,272	38,708	39,022
% Ch	1.1%	5.5%	2.6%	8.5%	7.7%	3.8%	3.4%	5.3%	9.0%	2.9%	4.6%	3.3%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2000 \$												
Idaho	25,229	25,324	25,349	25,388	25,794	26,049	25,905	26,472	26,504	26,438	26,543	26,458
% Ch	-6.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.6%	6.5%	4.0%	-2.2%	9.1%	0.5%	-1.0%	1.6%	-1.3%
National	30,885	31,039	30,917	31,336	31,783	31,751	31,811	32,300	32,722	32,615	32,839	32,787
% Ch	-1.1%	2.0%	-1.6%	5.5%	5.8%	-0.4%	0.8%	6.3%	5.3%	-1.3%	2.8%	-0.6%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	31,404	31,764	32,212	32,353	33,112	33,745	33,430	34,752	34,468	34,614	34,756	35,081
% Ch	-0.7%	4.7%	5.8%	1.8%	9.7%	7.9%	-3.7%	16.8%	-3.2%	1.7%	1.6%	3.8%
National	41,906	42,103	42,651	42,907	43,917	43,863	44,119	44,982	45,883	45,956	46,333	46,674
% Ch	1.7%	1.9%	5.3%	2.4%	9.8%	-0.5%	2.4%	8.1%	8.3%	0.6%	3.3%	3.0%

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APRIL 2008**

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2008				2009				2010			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	14,168	14,151	14,338	14,471	14,570	14,720	14,915	15,082	15,268	15,458	15,656	15,843
% Ch	2.7%	-0.5%	5.4%	3.8%	2.8%	4.2%	5.4%	4.6%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	4.9%
2000 Chain-Weighted	11,673	11,653	11,724	11,765	11,774	11,856	11,949	12,032	12,124	12,217	12,316	12,407
% Ch	-0.1%	-0.7%	2.4%	1.4%	0.3%	2.8%	3.2%	2.8%	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%	3.0%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	48,049	48,986	49,077	49,561	50,224	50,829	51,491	52,177	52,976	53,754	54,539	55,375
% Ch	2.6%	8.0%	0.7%	4.0%	5.5%	4.9%	5.3%	5.4%	6.3%	6.0%	6.0%	6.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	46,946	47,918	48,035	48,488	49,107	49,700	50,380	51,072	51,811	52,597	53,392	54,231
% Ch	2.9%	8.6%	1.0%	3.8%	5.2%	4.9%	5.6%	5.6%	5.9%	6.2%	6.2%	6.4%
National (Billions)	11,975	12,166	12,177	12,269	12,396	12,511	12,650	12,797	12,961	13,125	13,297	13,474
% Ch	4.0%	6.6%	0.4%	3.1%	4.2%	3.8%	4.5%	4.7%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.4%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	40,017	40,579	40,373	40,603	40,937	41,363	41,690	42,040	42,508	42,969	43,411	43,892
% Ch	-1.0%	5.7%	-2.0%	2.3%	3.3%	4.2%	3.2%	3.4%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.5%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	39,098	39,694	39,515	39,724	40,026	40,445	40,790	41,149	41,573	42,044	42,498	42,984
% Ch	-0.7%	6.2%	-1.8%	2.1%	3.1%	4.3%	3.5%	3.6%	4.2%	4.6%	4.4%	4.7%
National (Billions)	9,973	10,078	10,017	10,052	10,104	10,181	10,242	10,311	10,400	10,492	10,584	10,680
% Ch	0.4%	4.3%	-2.4%	1.4%	2.1%	3.1%	2.4%	2.7%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$												
Idaho	31,529	32,004	31,920	32,091	32,376	32,612	32,887	33,177	33,530	33,861	34,192	34,544
% Ch	0.5%	6.2%	-1.0%	2.2%	3.6%	3.0%	3.4%	3.6%	4.3%	4.0%	4.0%	4.2%
National	39,324	39,865	39,814	40,028	40,353	40,638	41,002	41,390	41,829	42,268	42,729	43,206
% Ch	3.1%	5.6%	-0.5%	2.2%	3.3%	2.9%	3.6%	3.8%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2000 \$												
Idaho	26,258	26,511	26,258	26,291	26,389	26,539	26,627	26,731	26,904	27,068	27,215	27,380
% Ch	-3.0%	3.9%	-3.8%	0.5%	1.5%	2.3%	1.3%	1.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.2%	2.4%
National	32,750	33,023	32,752	32,793	32,891	33,070	33,197	33,349	33,564	33,788	34,010	34,246
% Ch	-0.4%	3.4%	-3.2%	0.5%	1.2%	2.2%	1.5%	1.8%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	35,291	35,651	36,014	36,374	36,701	37,027	37,357	37,684	38,011	38,342	38,675	39,011
% Ch	2.4%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
National	47,226	47,591	48,050	48,466	48,869	49,216	49,609	50,020	50,479	50,867	51,283	51,721
% Ch	4.8%	3.1%	3.9%	3.5%	3.4%	2.9%	3.2%	3.4%	3.7%	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
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PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	2005				2006				2007			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	19,732	20,043	20,575	20,875	21,670	22,275	22,257	23,228	23,271	23,536	23,653	23,932
% Ch	5.8%	6.5%	11.0%	6.0%	16.1%	11.6%	-0.3%	18.6%	0.7%	4.6%	2.0%	4.8%
National (Billions)	5,559	5,614	5,720	5,778	5,946	5,958	6,016	6,153	6,294	6,319	6,383	6,442
% Ch	3.0%	4.0%	7.8%	4.1%	12.1%	0.9%	3.9%	9.4%	9.5%	1.6%	4.1%	3.8%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	439	459	375	323	151	116	194	161	298	342	535	612
% Ch	-63.6%	19.5%	-55.4%	-45.0%	-95.2%	-65.2%	682.3%	-52.6%	1073.7%	73.5%	498.8%	71.2%
National (Billions)	30	34	31	28	21	15	18	24	29	33	39	44
% Ch	-53.8%	62.8%	-31.8%	-30.6%	-70.4%	-75.7%	136.2%	204.0%	119.8%	67.4%	84.9%	65.8%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	4,067	4,154	4,271	4,276	4,422	4,512	4,452	4,440	4,498	4,520	4,536	4,540
% Ch	8.6%	8.8%	11.8%	0.5%	14.4%	8.4%	-5.2%	-1.1%	5.3%	2.0%	1.4%	0.4%
National (Billions)	919	937	936	964	979	999	986	986	998	1,005	1,010	1,012
% Ch	4.8%	8.3%	-0.4%	12.6%	6.3%	8.2%	-5.3%	0.1%	5.2%	2.8%	1.9%	0.8%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	6,883	7,094	7,275	7,524	7,641	7,908	8,035	8,073	8,271	8,501	8,715	8,841
% Ch	-29.2%	12.8%	10.6%	14.4%	6.4%	14.7%	6.6%	1.9%	10.2%	11.6%	10.5%	5.9%
National (Billions)	1,615	1,665	1,594	1,769	1,785	1,851	1,881	1,888	1,936	1,992	2,045	2,078
% Ch	-11.6%	12.8%	-15.9%	51.6%	3.6%	15.7%	6.6%	1.4%	10.7%	12.1%	10.9%	6.6%
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	4,822	4,914	5,040	5,134	5,256	5,455	5,444	5,647	5,619	5,723	5,747	5,815
% Ch	8.9%	7.9%	10.7%	7.7%	9.8%	16.0%	-0.8%	15.8%	-2.0%	7.6%	1.7%	4.8%
National (Billions)	909	922	936	945	955	966	975	987	999	1,011	1,023	1,034
% Ch	9.2%	5.7%	6.2%	3.9%	4.6%	4.4%	4.2%	4.7%	5.2%	4.8%	4.8%	4.6%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	5,915	6,038	6,041	6,106	6,335	6,459	6,603	6,691	7,000	7,023	7,158	7,234
% Ch	16.6%	8.6%	0.2%	4.4%	15.9%	8.1%	9.2%	5.4%	19.8%	1.3%	7.9%	4.3%
National (Billions)	1,481	1,505	1,561	1,536	1,573	1,599	1,631	1,648	1,711	1,717	1,742	1,757
% Ch	12.7%	6.8%	15.6%	-6.1%	9.8%	6.9%	8.1%	4.3%	16.2%	1.5%	6.0%	3.3%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	3,276	3,330	3,417	3,465	3,621	3,722	3,717	3,868	3,894	3,926	3,953	3,990
% Ch	11.4%	6.8%	10.9%	5.7%	19.3%	11.6%	-0.5%	17.3%	2.7%	3.3%	2.8%	3.8%
National (Billions)	422	426	433	436	448	448	451	460	471	472	477	481
% Ch	6.0%	3.1%	6.6%	3.0%	11.6%	0.1%	2.9%	8.2%	10.0%	0.7%	4.4%	2.8%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	623	627	633	651	667	660	680	696	714	729	749	759
% Ch	-3.8%	2.6%	3.9%	11.9%	10.2%	-4.1%	12.7%	9.7%	10.8%	8.7%	11.4%	5.4%

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PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	2008				2009				2010			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	24,130	24,426	24,722	25,022	25,341	25,678	26,031	26,376	26,764	27,153	27,544	27,967
% Ch	3.4%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	5.2%	5.4%	5.6%	5.4%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%	6.3%
National (Billions)	6,517	6,559	6,620	6,681	6,740	6,802	6,872	6,946	7,031	7,111	7,196	7,283
% Ch	4.7%	2.6%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%	4.2%	4.4%	5.0%	4.6%	4.9%	5.0%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	549	508	484	514	557	568	550	544	604	597	587	585
% Ch	-35.4%	-26.7%	-17.1%	26.4%	38.0%	8.0%	-11.6%	-4.8%	51.8%	-4.6%	-6.5%	-1.1%
National (Billions)	39	36	34	35	33	34	32	31	31	30	29	28
% Ch	-35.2%	-28.9%	-22.1%	16.3%	-18.5%	1.8%	-15.9%	-10.0%	-7.6%	-10.2%	-12.3%	-7.3%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	4,569	4,651	4,732	4,865	4,949	5,045	5,135	5,195	5,257	5,329	5,392	5,452
% Ch	2.6%	7.3%	7.2%	11.8%	7.1%	8.0%	7.3%	4.8%	4.8%	5.6%	4.8%	4.5%
National (Billions)	1,019	1,036	1,053	1,082	1,099	1,120	1,138	1,150	1,162	1,177	1,189	1,200
% Ch	2.9%	6.8%	6.7%	11.4%	6.6%	7.5%	6.9%	4.3%	4.2%	5.0%	4.2%	3.9%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	8,881	8,844	8,779	8,800	8,848	8,878	8,958	9,111	9,292	9,481	9,682	9,910
% Ch	1.8%	-1.6%	-2.9%	1.0%	2.2%	1.4%	3.6%	7.0%	8.2%	8.4%	8.7%	9.8%
National (Billions)	2,083	2,071	2,053	2,055	2,063	2,066	2,083	2,116	2,155	2,196	2,241	2,291
% Ch	1.1%	-2.3%	-3.4%	0.4%	1.6%	0.6%	3.3%	6.5%	7.6%	7.9%	8.3%	9.3%
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	5,875	5,941	5,999	6,052	6,127	6,191	6,276	6,343	6,412	6,480	6,563	6,635
% Ch	4.2%	4.6%	3.9%	3.6%	5.1%	4.2%	5.7%	4.3%	4.4%	4.3%	5.2%	4.5%
National (Billions)	1,048	1,056	1,066	1,075	1,086	1,095	1,109	1,120	1,131	1,142	1,155	1,166
% Ch	5.5%	3.1%	3.7%	3.3%	4.3%	3.4%	5.0%	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%	4.9%	3.9%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	7,348	7,953	7,730	7,703	7,897	8,005	8,121	8,217	8,364	8,468	8,578	8,695
% Ch	6.5%	37.2%	-10.7%	-1.4%	10.4%	5.6%	5.9%	4.8%	7.4%	5.1%	5.3%	5.5%
National (Billions)	1,789	1,930	1,877	1,870	1,913	1,937	1,962	1,983	2,015	2,037	2,060	2,085
% Ch	7.5%	35.6%	-10.6%	-1.6%	9.7%	5.0%	5.3%	4.3%	6.7%	4.5%	4.6%	4.8%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	4,063	4,100	4,136	4,165	4,266	4,309	4,356	4,389	4,499	4,541	4,597	4,664
% Ch	7.5%	3.7%	3.6%	2.8%	10.0%	4.1%	4.5%	3.0%	10.4%	3.8%	5.1%	5.9%
National (Billions)	489	491	494	496	506	509	513	515	527	530	536	542
% Ch	7.6%	1.3%	2.4%	1.6%	8.3%	2.4%	3.1%	1.9%	9.3%	2.5%	4.0%	4.6%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	759	763	767	770	772	774	776	779	783	787	791	796
% Ch	0.2%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	0.7%	1.1%	1.4%	1.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.6%

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EMPLOYMENT

	2005				2006				2007			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	603,455	606,779	614,985	621,709	630,717	636,860	642,274	645,795	652,137	656,934	657,304	658,956
% Ch	5.0%	2.2%	5.5%	4.4%	5.9%	4.0%	3.4%	2.2%	4.0%	3.0%	0.2%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	132,655	133,341	134,121	134,661	135,383	135,840	136,354	136,789	137,184	137,500	137,758	138,031
% Ch	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	1.6%	2.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	109,885	110,773	112,901	115,881	119,959	122,198	123,162	123,954	124,600	124,491	122,970	123,213
% Ch	7.8%	3.3%	7.9%	11.0%	14.8%	7.7%	3.2%	2.6%	2.1%	-0.4%	-4.8%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	22,022	22,142	22,213	22,371	22,530	22,579	22,568	22,460	22,377	22,280	22,185	22,042
% Ch	0.2%	2.2%	1.3%	2.9%	2.9%	0.9%	-0.2%	-1.9%	-1.5%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-2.6%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	64,736	64,694	65,008	65,731	66,965	67,619	68,187	68,626	68,563	68,732	67,623	67,482
% Ch	2.5%	-0.3%	2.0%	4.5%	7.7%	4.0%	3.4%	2.6%	-0.4%	1.0%	-6.3%	-0.8%
National (Thousands)	14,333	14,303	14,264	14,266	14,275	14,268	14,222	14,122	14,048	13,969	13,910	13,848
% Ch	-1.2%	-0.8%	-1.1%	0.1%	0.3%	-0.2%	-1.3%	-2.8%	-2.1%	-2.2%	-1.7%	-1.8%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	41,542	41,849	42,295	42,761	43,812	44,365	44,895	45,372	45,114	45,006	43,675	43,563
% Ch	5.8%	3.0%	4.3%	4.5%	10.2%	5.1%	4.9%	4.3%	-2.3%	-1.0%	-11.3%	-1.0%
National (Thousands)	9,024	9,019	9,007	9,032	9,055	9,078	9,056	9,001	8,943	8,893	8,855	8,814
% Ch	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.5%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	-1.0%	-2.4%	-2.5%	-2.2%	-1.7%	-1.8%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	9,460	9,524	9,655	9,842	10,065	10,162	10,036	9,880	9,725	9,814	9,431	9,321
% Ch	5.9%	2.7%	5.6%	8.0%	9.4%	3.9%	-4.9%	-6.1%	-6.1%	3.7%	-14.7%	-4.6%
National (Thousands)	624	620	623	630	637	633	621	603	592	583	578	569
% Ch	0.3%	-2.6%	2.1%	4.6%	4.3%	-2.7%	-7.3%	-11.1%	-7.0%	-5.8%	-3.5%	-6.0%
METAL FABRICATION												
Idaho	3,769	3,822	3,940	4,089	4,227	4,278	4,386	4,613	4,629	4,676	4,674	4,651
% Ch	16.6%	5.7%	13.0%	16.0%	14.2%	4.9%	10.5%	22.3%	1.4%	4.1%	-0.2%	-1.9%
National (Thousands)	1,514	1,520	1,524	1,531	1,540	1,549	1,562	1,562	1,563	1,562	1,564	1,565
% Ch	0.9%	1.6%	1.2%	1.6%	2.5%	2.4%	3.4%	-0.1%	0.2%	-0.3%	0.6%	0.4%
MACHINERY												
Idaho	2,603	2,571	2,604	2,647	2,796	2,841	2,875	2,946	2,879	2,978	3,037	3,087
% Ch	3.7%	-4.8%	5.2%	6.8%	24.5%	6.5%	4.9%	10.3%	-8.8%	14.5%	8.2%	6.7%
National (Thousands)	1,156	1,164	1,167	1,174	1,175	1,181	1,188	1,189	1,187	1,187	1,189	1,190
% Ch	1.6%	2.5%	1.0%	2.4%	0.6%	2.0%	2.3%	0.4%	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.7%	0.4%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS												
Idaho	16,315	16,303	16,131	15,985	16,377	16,458	16,781	17,050	17,014	16,796	15,841	15,340
% Ch	-0.8%	-0.3%	-4.1%	-3.6%	10.2%	2.0%	8.1%	6.6%	-0.9%	-5.0%	-20.9%	-12.1%
National (Thousands)	1,318	1,316	1,317	1,314	1,308	1,314	1,308	1,301	1,290	1,274	1,265	1,258
% Ch	-0.6%	-0.4%	0.2%	-1.0%	-1.7%	1.7%	-1.7%	-2.3%	-3.1%	-4.9%	-3.0%	-2.1%
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	9,395	9,630	9,966	10,198	10,347	10,625	10,817	10,883	10,867	10,742	10,691	11,164
% Ch	14.8%	10.4%	14.7%	9.6%	6.0%	11.2%	7.4%	2.4%	-0.6%	-4.5%	-1.9%	18.9%
National (Thousands)	4,413	4,399	4,376	4,384	4,395	4,401	4,377	4,347	4,311	4,287	4,260	4,231
% Ch	-0.9%	-1.2%	-2.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	-2.2%	-2.8%	-3.2%	-2.2%	-2.5%	-2.6%

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EMPLOYMENT

	2008				2009				2010			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	658,387	659,800	661,346	662,930	665,388	668,552	672,106	675,409	679,622	683,925	688,158	693,090
% Ch	-0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	137,991	137,816	137,771	137,845	137,911	138,201	138,528	138,863	139,280	139,792	140,312	140,816
% Ch	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	120,289	118,420	116,771	115,342	114,589	114,156	114,230	114,111	114,150	114,526	114,980	115,621
% Ch	-9.2%	-6.1%	-5.5%	-4.8%	-2.6%	-1.5%	0.3%	-0.4%	0.1%	1.3%	1.6%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	21,827	21,527	21,258	21,098	20,985	20,906	20,835	20,746	20,727	20,804	20,892	20,993
% Ch	-3.8%	-5.4%	-4.9%	-3.0%	-2.1%	-1.5%	-1.4%	-1.7%	-0.4%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	66,662	65,656	64,845	63,951	63,595	63,412	63,606	63,938	64,274	64,753	65,304	65,817
% Ch	-4.8%	-5.9%	-4.8%	-5.4%	-2.2%	-1.1%	1.2%	2.1%	2.1%	3.0%	3.5%	3.2%
National (Thousands)	13,747	13,622	13,485	13,413	13,344	13,242	13,158	13,119	13,103	13,149	13,187	13,229
% Ch	-2.9%	-3.6%	-4.0%	-2.1%	-2.0%	-3.0%	-2.5%	-1.2%	-0.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	42,770	41,834	41,076	40,232	39,890	39,660	39,760	40,009	40,300	40,733	41,224	41,670
% Ch	-7.1%	-8.5%	-7.1%	-8.0%	-3.4%	-2.3%	1.0%	2.5%	2.9%	4.4%	4.9%	4.4%
National (Thousands)	8,737	8,640	8,550	8,510	8,450	8,373	8,311	8,288	8,284	8,334	8,381	8,426
% Ch	-3.4%	-4.4%	-4.1%	-1.8%	-2.8%	-3.6%	-2.9%	-1.1%	-0.2%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	9,123	8,942	8,815	8,381	8,151	8,102	8,237	8,453	8,646	8,830	9,041	9,213
% Ch	-8.2%	-7.7%	-5.6%	-18.3%	-10.5%	-2.4%	6.9%	10.9%	9.5%	8.8%	9.9%	7.8%
National (Thousands)	560	549	521	505	502	507	516	529	542	556	570	583
% Ch	-6.1%	-7.7%	-19.2%	-11.6%	-2.3%	4.0%	7.1%	10.5%	10.4%	11.0%	10.1%	9.3%
METAL FABRICATION												
Idaho	4,637	4,599	4,549	4,528	4,525	4,529	4,548	4,571	4,605	4,640	4,680	4,722
% Ch	-1.2%	-3.3%	-4.2%	-1.9%	-0.2%	0.3%	1.7%	2.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	3.7%
National (Thousands)	1,557	1,562	1,539	1,527	1,514	1,495	1,472	1,462	1,453	1,451	1,449	1,452
% Ch	-2.1%	1.3%	-5.8%	-2.9%	-3.5%	-4.9%	-6.0%	-2.8%	-2.3%	-0.7%	-0.3%	0.7%
MACHINERY												
Idaho	3,044	2,962	2,880	2,830	2,801	2,787	2,781	2,780	2,782	2,786	2,792	2,801
% Ch	-5.5%	-10.3%	-10.7%	-6.7%	-3.9%	-2.0%	-0.9%	-0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	1,192	1,185	1,165	1,168	1,171	1,172	1,166	1,159	1,153	1,152	1,154	1,159
% Ch	0.8%	-2.4%	-6.6%	0.9%	1.1%	0.3%	-2.0%	-2.2%	-2.3%	-0.1%	0.6%	1.6%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS												
Idaho	15,127	14,873	14,509	14,128	13,971	13,679	13,478	13,334	13,253	13,315	13,377	13,400
% Ch	-5.4%	-6.5%	-9.5%	-10.1%	-4.4%	-8.1%	-5.7%	-4.2%	-2.4%	1.9%	1.9%	0.7%
National (Thousands)	1,251	1,234	1,240	1,242	1,204	1,148	1,121	1,098	1,094	1,123	1,140	1,140
% Ch	-2.4%	-5.1%	1.7%	0.7%	-11.7%	-17.2%	-9.3%	-7.8%	-1.4%	10.8%	6.2%	0.0%
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	10,839	10,458	10,324	10,366	10,440	10,564	10,715	10,871	11,014	11,162	11,335	11,534
% Ch	-11.2%	-13.3%	-5.1%	1.6%	2.9%	4.8%	5.8%	5.9%	5.4%	5.5%	6.3%	7.2%
National (Thousands)	4,177	4,109	4,086	4,069	4,059	4,050	4,036	4,040	4,042	4,052	4,068	4,094
% Ch	-5.0%	-6.3%	-2.2%	-1.7%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	1.6%	2.6%

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
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EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2005				2006				2007			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	23,194	22,845	22,713	22,970	23,152	23,254	23,292	23,254	23,449	23,726	23,948	23,919
% Ch	-3.1%	-5.9%	-2.3%	4.6%	3.2%	1.8%	0.6%	-0.7%	3.4%	4.8%	3.8%	-0.5%
National (Thousands)	5,309	5,284	5,257	5,234	5,220	5,190	5,166	5,121	5,104	5,076	5,054	5,033
% Ch	-2.9%	-1.9%	-2.1%	-1.7%	-1.0%	-2.3%	-1.8%	-3.4%	-1.3%	-2.2%	-1.7%	-1.7%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	14,954	14,682	14,527	14,697	14,685	14,752	14,720	14,644	14,789	15,010	15,161	14,719
% Ch	-4.3%	-7.1%	-4.2%	4.8%	-0.3%	1.8%	-0.9%	-2.1%	4.0%	6.1%	4.1%	-11.2%
National (Thousands)	1,483	1,478	1,475	1,474	1,479	1,480	1,481	1,478	1,480	1,480	1,482	1,481
% Ch	-1.0%	-1.2%	-0.9%	-0.3%	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%	-0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	-0.2%
PRINTING												
Idaho	1,909	1,893	1,898	1,898	1,875	1,910	1,920	1,925	1,930	1,881	1,882	1,883
% Ch	-2.1%	-3.4%	1.1%	0.0%	-4.8%	7.8%	2.2%	1.0%	0.9%	-9.7%	0.1%	0.3%
National (Thousands)	651	649	644	641	638	635	632	633	629	625	622	621
% Ch	-2.8%	-1.7%	-2.6%	-2.0%	-1.8%	-1.6%	-2.3%	0.6%	-2.1%	-2.9%	-1.5%	-0.8%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	1,939	1,917	1,946	1,950	2,088	2,096	2,134	2,149	2,207	2,253	2,274	2,329
% Ch	6.7%	-4.3%	6.0%	0.9%	31.5%	1.5%	7.4%	2.8%	11.4%	8.6%	3.8%	10.0%
National (Thousands)	877	875	870	867	866	864	867	866	864	862	864	861
% Ch	-2.6%	-0.7%	-2.5%	-1.2%	-0.4%	-0.8%	1.3%	-0.6%	-1.0%	-0.8%	0.7%	-1.2%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	4,392	4,352	4,342	4,425	4,504	4,496	4,517	4,536	4,523	4,581	4,632	4,988
% Ch	-3.7%	-3.5%	-0.9%	7.9%	7.3%	-0.7%	1.9%	1.7%	-1.1%	5.2%	4.4%	34.5%
National (Thousands)	2,298	2,282	2,267	2,252	2,238	2,210	2,186	2,144	2,131	2,109	2,086	2,070
% Ch	-4.3%	-2.8%	-2.5%	-2.7%	-2.5%	-4.8%	-4.2%	-7.5%	-2.4%	-4.2%	-4.2%	-3.1%
MINING												
Idaho	2,029	2,121	2,223	2,273	2,335	2,386	2,356	2,423	2,591	2,574	2,651	2,787
% Ch	3.8%	19.3%	20.7%	9.2%	11.5%	8.9%	-4.9%	12.0%	30.6%	-2.5%	12.4%	22.2%
National (Thousands)	544	557	565	581	597	615	627	640	649	658	667	674
% Ch	10.1%	10.1%	5.3%	12.4%	11.1%	12.6%	8.2%	8.1%	5.9%	5.9%	5.5%	4.0%
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	43,119	43,958	45,669	47,877	50,659	52,193	52,620	52,905	53,447	53,184	52,696	52,944
% Ch	16.6%	8.0%	16.5%	20.8%	25.4%	12.7%	3.3%	2.2%	4.2%	-1.9%	-3.6%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	7,144	7,281	7,384	7,524	7,657	7,696	7,718	7,699	7,681	7,653	7,609	7,521
% Ch	2.4%	7.9%	5.8%	7.8%	7.3%	2.0%	1.1%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-1.5%	-2.3%	-4.5%
NONGOODS PRODUCING												
Idaho	493,570	496,006	502,084	505,829	510,758	514,662	519,112	521,842	527,537	532,443	534,334	535,743
% Ch	4.4%	2.0%	5.0%	3.0%	4.0%	3.1%	3.5%	2.1%	4.4%	3.8%	1.4%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	110,633	111,199	111,908	112,290	112,854	113,261	113,786	114,329	114,807	115,220	115,573	115,988
% Ch	1.5%	2.1%	2.6%	1.4%	2.0%	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%
SERVICES												
Idaho	276,913	278,496	282,337	285,268	288,399	291,222	294,597	296,712	300,529	304,228	305,445	305,171
% Ch	6.0%	2.3%	5.6%	4.2%	4.5%	4.0%	4.7%	2.9%	5.2%	5.0%	1.6%	-0.4%
National (Thousands)	68,004	68,425	68,932	69,272	69,764	70,131	70,508	70,907	71,229	71,533	71,829	72,135
% Ch	1.8%	2.5%	3.0%	2.0%	2.9%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
INFORMATION												
Idaho	10,899	11,031	11,021	11,328	10,486	10,597	10,636	10,636	10,830	10,923	10,866	10,826
% Ch	19.9%	4.9%	-0.4%	11.6%	-26.6%	4.3%	1.5%	0.0%	7.5%	3.5%	-2.1%	-1.5%
National (Thousands)	3,065	3,062	3,061	3,056	3,054	3,039	3,028	3,028	3,031	3,035	3,027	3,022
% Ch	-3.0%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-0.7%	-0.3%	-1.9%	-1.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	-1.0%	-0.7%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES												
Idaho	28,857	29,179	29,957	30,623	31,174	31,665	31,951	32,191	32,478	32,752	32,499	32,282
% Ch	4.8%	4.5%	11.1%	9.2%	7.4%	6.5%	3.7%	3.0%	3.6%	3.4%	-3.1%	-2.6%
National (Thousands)	8,094	8,109	8,169	8,238	8,293	8,330	8,339	8,353	8,343	8,318	8,312	8,265
% Ch	1.4%	0.7%	3.0%	3.5%	2.7%	1.8%	0.4%	0.7%	-0.5%	-1.2%	-0.3%	-2.3%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
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EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2008				2009				2010			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	23,892	23,822	23,770	23,719	23,705	23,752	23,847	23,929	23,975	24,019	24,080	24,148
% Ch	-0.4%	-1.2%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.2%	0.8%	1.6%	1.4%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	5,009	4,982	4,935	4,902	4,895	4,870	4,847	4,830	4,819	4,815	4,807	4,803
% Ch	-1.9%	-2.2%	-3.8%	-2.6%	-0.6%	-2.0%	-1.9%	-1.4%	-0.9%	-0.4%	-0.7%	-0.3%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	14,744	14,744	14,704	14,694	14,725	14,793	14,891	14,974	15,024	15,069	15,113	15,168
% Ch	0.7%	0.0%	-1.1%	-0.3%	0.9%	1.9%	2.7%	2.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	1,483	1,481	1,478	1,484	1,495	1,501	1,503	1,505	1,508	1,512	1,514	1,518
% Ch	0.5%	-0.5%	-0.8%	1.6%	3.2%	1.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%
PRINTING												
Idaho	1,858	1,841	1,822	1,804	1,798	1,791	1,784	1,776	1,764	1,752	1,742	1,732
% Ch	-5.1%	-3.7%	-4.0%	-4.0%	-1.1%	-1.6%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-2.7%	-2.6%	-2.4%	-2.1%
National (Thousands)	616	611	604	598	595	590	585	582	580	578	576	573
% Ch	-3.3%	-3.1%	-4.9%	-3.6%	-2.1%	-3.6%	-2.8%	-2.1%	-1.5%	-1.2%	-1.8%	-1.6%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	2,300	2,279	2,273	2,264	2,253	2,247	2,240	2,230	2,219	2,208	2,198	2,188
% Ch	-4.8%	-3.8%	-1.0%	-1.6%	-1.9%	-1.0%	-1.4%	-1.7%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-1.8%
National (Thousands)	860	862	855	851	851	845	839	836	833	832	832	832
% Ch	-0.4%	0.6%	-2.9%	-1.8%	-0.1%	-2.8%	-2.7%	-1.6%	-1.3%	-0.5%	-0.3%	0.3%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	4,988	4,959	4,971	4,958	4,929	4,920	4,932	4,950	4,968	4,990	5,027	5,059
% Ch	0.0%	-2.4%	1.0%	-1.1%	-2.3%	-0.7%	1.0%	1.4%	1.5%	1.8%	3.0%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	2,050	2,028	1,998	1,969	1,953	1,934	1,919	1,907	1,898	1,892	1,885	1,879
% Ch	-3.8%	-4.2%	-5.9%	-5.6%	-3.2%	-3.8%	-3.1%	-2.5%	-1.9%	-1.2%	-1.5%	-1.3%
MINING												
Idaho	2,777	2,746	2,702	2,609	2,543	2,508	2,491	2,484	2,487	2,492	2,501	2,506
% Ch	-1.5%	-4.4%	-6.2%	-13.0%	-9.8%	-5.3%	-2.6%	-1.2%	0.5%	0.8%	1.4%	0.9%
National (Thousands)	682	696	702	699	698	694	685	678	669	663	657	651
% Ch	4.9%	8.4%	3.7%	-1.3%	-0.6%	-2.6%	-4.9%	-4.4%	-4.9%	-3.6%	-3.4%	-3.7%
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	50,851	50,018	49,224	48,781	48,451	48,235	48,132	47,689	47,389	47,282	47,175	47,298
% Ch	-14.9%	-6.4%	-6.2%	-3.5%	-2.7%	-1.8%	-0.9%	-3.6%	-2.5%	-0.9%	-0.9%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	7,398	7,209	7,072	6,986	6,942	6,970	6,991	6,950	6,955	6,992	7,047	7,113
% Ch	-6.4%	-9.8%	-7.4%	-4.8%	-2.5%	1.6%	1.2%	-2.4%	0.3%	2.2%	3.2%	3.8%
NONGOODS PRODUCING												
Idaho	538,097	541,380	544,575	547,589	550,798	554,396	557,876	561,298	565,472	569,399	573,178	577,469
% Ch	1.8%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	116,164	116,289	116,512	116,747	116,926	117,294	117,693	118,118	118,552	118,988	119,420	119,823
% Ch	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
SERVICES												
Idaho	307,184	309,499	311,724	313,767	316,077	318,820	321,328	323,774	326,382	329,113	331,838	334,739
% Ch	2.7%	3.0%	2.9%	2.6%	3.0%	3.5%	3.2%	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%
National (Thousands)	72,272	72,427	72,708	72,920	73,133	73,364	73,657	73,958	74,243	74,640	75,098	75,507
% Ch	0.8%	0.9%	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	2.2%	2.5%	2.2%
INFORMATION												
Idaho	10,842	10,881	10,935	10,992	11,057	11,129	11,205	11,281	11,357	11,435	11,512	11,590
% Ch	0.6%	1.4%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	3,012	3,014	3,020	3,020	2,983	2,960	2,954	2,959	2,954	2,936	2,923	2,923
% Ch	-1.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	-4.9%	-3.0%	-0.8%	0.7%	-0.6%	-2.4%	-1.8%	0.0%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES												
Idaho	32,415	32,553	32,698	32,851	33,007	33,166	33,331	33,487	33,642	33,802	33,968	34,150
% Ch	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	8,234	8,203	8,141	8,123	8,204	8,267	8,290	8,330	8,391	8,436	8,478	8,526
% Ch	-1.5%	-1.5%	-3.0%	-0.9%	4.1%	3.1%	1.1%	2.0%	3.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%

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EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)												
	Q1	2005 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	2006 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	2007 Q2	Q3	Q4
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES												
Idaho	18,953	19,100	19,487	19,641	19,958	20,179	20,296	20,539	20,850	20,997	21,005	20,810
% Ch	0.3%	3.1%	8.4%	3.2%	6.6%	4.5%	2.3%	4.9%	6.2%	2.9%	0.1%	-3.7%
National (Thousands)	4,878	4,910	4,931	4,946	4,975	5,004	5,032	5,063	5,078	5,084	5,095	5,102
% Ch	2.9%	2.6%	1.7%	1.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	1.2%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS												
Idaho	75,778	76,316	77,492	78,079	80,646	81,274	81,667	81,888	82,288	83,168	83,649	83,665
% Ch	6.6%	1.8%	2.4%	3.1%	13.8%	3.2%	1.9%	1.1%	2.0%	4.3%	2.3%	0.1%
National (Thousands)	16,696	16,844	17,043	17,214	17,368	17,511	17,650	17,760	17,865	17,925	17,979	18,093
% Ch	2.7%	3.6%	4.8%	4.1%	3.6%	3.3%	3.2%	2.5%	2.4%	1.4%	1.2%	2.6%
EDUCATION & HEALTH												
Idaho	67,450	67,744	68,153	68,596	68,589	69,277	71,144	71,411	72,705	73,781	74,300	73,760
% Ch	6.8%	1.8%	2.4%	2.6%	0.0%	4.1%	11.2%	1.5%	7.5%	6.1%	2.8%	-2.9%
National (Thousands)	17,191	17,305	17,451	17,538	17,672	17,764	17,869	17,996	18,112	18,257	18,411	18,527
% Ch	2.0%	2.7%	3.4%	2.0%	3.1%	2.1%	2.4%	2.9%	2.6%	3.2%	3.4%	2.5%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY												
Idaho	56,627	56,742	57,720	58,343	58,761	59,283	59,741	60,887	62,090	63,169	63,622	64,385
% Ch	6.2%	0.8%	7.1%	4.4%	2.9%	3.6%	3.1%	7.9%	8.1%	7.1%	2.9%	4.9%
National (Thousands)	12,688	12,803	12,876	12,884	12,980	13,053	13,151	13,246	13,329	13,421	13,507	13,622
% Ch	2.6%	3.7%	2.3%	0.3%	3.0%	2.3%	3.0%	2.9%	2.6%	2.8%	2.6%	3.4%
OTHER SERVICES												
Idaho	18,349	18,385	18,506	18,659	18,785	18,947	19,162	19,161	19,287	19,437	19,504	19,443
% Ch	0.7%	0.8%	2.7%	3.3%	2.7%	3.5%	4.6%	0.0%	2.7%	3.1%	1.4%	-1.2%
National (Thousands)	5,391	5,391	5,402	5,395	5,422	5,430	5,439	5,462	5,470	5,492	5,498	5,503
% Ch	-0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	-0.5%	2.1%	0.5%	0.7%	1.7%	0.6%	1.6%	0.4%	0.4%
TRADE												
Idaho	101,835	102,806	104,603	105,472	105,866	106,895	107,974	109,141	111,202	111,531	111,706	111,532
% Ch	6.2%	3.9%	7.2%	3.4%	1.5%	3.9%	4.1%	4.4%	7.8%	1.2%	0.6%	-0.6%
National (Thousands)	20,888	21,009	21,122	21,157	21,214	21,215	21,260	21,349	21,453	21,504	21,541	21,563
% Ch	1.2%	2.3%	2.2%	0.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	1.7%	2.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%
RETAIL TRADE												
Idaho	75,479	76,193	77,465	78,064	79,153	79,958	81,020	81,920	83,398	83,517	83,388	83,099
% Ch	5.2%	3.8%	6.8%	3.1%	5.7%	4.1%	5.4%	4.5%	7.4%	0.6%	-0.6%	-1.4%
National (Thousands)	15,174	15,262	15,343	15,347	15,358	15,325	15,341	15,400	15,476	15,490	15,493	15,490
% Ch	1.2%	2.3%	2.1%	0.1%	0.3%	-0.9%	0.4%	1.5%	2.0%	0.4%	0.1%	-0.1%
WHOLESALE TRADE												
Idaho	26,356	26,612	27,139	27,408	26,713	26,937	26,954	27,220	27,804	28,014	28,318	28,432
% Ch	9.3%	4.0%	8.1%	4.0%	-9.8%	3.4%	0.3%	4.0%	8.9%	3.1%	4.4%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	5,714	5,747	5,779	5,810	5,856	5,891	5,919	5,949	5,977	6,014	6,048	6,073
% Ch	1.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	3.2%	2.4%	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%	2.5%	2.3%	1.6%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	101,641	101,542	102,210	102,060	103,514	103,766	103,638	103,166	102,830	103,772	104,520	105,828
% Ch	-0.9%	-0.4%	2.7%	-0.6%	5.8%	1.0%	-0.5%	-1.8%	-1.3%	3.7%	2.9%	5.1%
National (Thousands)	19,014	19,033	19,123	19,125	19,147	19,182	19,282	19,345	19,396	19,458	19,479	19,563
% Ch	0.9%	0.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	2.1%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%	0.4%	1.7%
EDUCATION												
Idaho	51,270	51,202	51,502	51,226	52,063	52,381	53,381	52,747	52,507	52,916	53,055	53,695
% Ch	0.6%	-0.5%	2.4%	-2.1%	6.7%	2.5%	7.9%	-4.7%	-1.8%	3.2%	1.1%	4.9%
NONEDUCATION												
Idaho	50,371	50,340	50,708	50,834	51,451	51,385	50,257	50,419	50,323	50,856	51,465	52,133
% Ch	-2.5%	-0.2%	3.0%	1.0%	4.9%	-0.5%	-8.5%	1.3%	-0.8%	4.3%	4.9%	5.3%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	13,181	13,163	12,934	13,028	12,980	12,778	12,903	12,823	12,976	12,913	12,663	13,213
% Ch	-1.2%	-0.5%	-6.8%	3.0%	-1.5%	-6.1%	4.0%	-2.5%	4.8%	-1.9%	-7.5%	18.5%
National (Thousands)	2,728	2,732	2,731	2,736	2,729	2,733	2,738	2,728	2,729	2,725	2,724	2,728
% Ch	0.0%	0.6%	-0.1%	0.7%	-1.0%	0.6%	0.7%	-1.4%	0.1%	-0.5%	-0.2%	0.7%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2008

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2008

EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)	2008				2009				2010			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES												
Idaho	20,782	20,821	20,864	20,902	20,939	20,962	20,992	21,021	21,049	21,090	21,144	21,217
% Ch	-0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	5,093	5,063	5,027	5,042	5,047	5,072	5,106	5,141	5,167	5,194	5,234	5,274
% Ch	-0.7%	-2.4%	-2.8%	1.2%	0.4%	2.0%	2.7%	2.8%	2.0%	2.1%	3.1%	3.1%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS												
Idaho	84,218	85,084	86,045	86,827	87,721	88,773	89,625	90,435	91,329	92,261	93,154	94,111
% Ch	2.7%	4.2%	4.6%	3.7%	4.2%	4.9%	3.9%	3.7%	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%	4.2%
National (Thousands)	18,106	18,061	18,168	18,306	18,347	18,441	18,657	18,854	19,054	19,336	19,608	19,833
% Ch	0.3%	-1.0%	2.4%	3.1%	0.9%	2.0%	4.8%	4.3%	4.3%	6.1%	5.7%	4.7%
EDUCATION & HEALTH												
Idaho	74,594	75,305	75,885	76,474	77,004	77,675	78,272	78,877	79,557	80,285	81,003	81,767
% Ch	4.6%	3.9%	3.1%	3.1%	2.8%	3.5%	3.1%	3.1%	3.5%	3.7%	3.6%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	18,650	18,835	19,024	19,038	19,125	19,284	19,414	19,439	19,471	19,549	19,630	19,659
% Ch	2.7%	4.0%	4.1%	0.3%	1.8%	3.3%	2.7%	0.5%	0.7%	1.6%	1.7%	0.6%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY												
Idaho	64,742	65,064	65,363	65,636	66,082	66,686	67,254	67,784	68,305	68,840	69,386	69,948
% Ch	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	2.7%	3.7%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%
National (Thousands)	13,663	13,704	13,741	13,809	13,865	13,828	13,769	13,790	13,794	13,795	13,841	13,916
% Ch	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	2.0%	1.6%	-1.1%	-1.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	1.3%	2.2%
OTHER SERVICES												
Idaho	19,590	19,791	19,935	20,085	20,269	20,429	20,649	20,888	21,142	21,400	21,670	21,955
% Ch	3.1%	4.2%	2.9%	3.0%	3.7%	3.2%	4.4%	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.4%
National (Thousands)	5,515	5,548	5,587	5,583	5,562	5,512	5,467	5,445	5,413	5,393	5,384	5,377
% Ch	0.9%	2.4%	2.8%	-0.3%	-1.5%	-3.5%	-3.2%	-1.6%	-2.4%	-1.5%	-0.7%	-0.5%
TRADE												
Idaho	112,248	113,112	113,870	114,777	115,764	116,703	117,771	118,715	119,771	120,863	122,044	123,335
% Ch	2.6%	3.1%	2.7%	3.2%	3.5%	3.3%	3.7%	3.2%	3.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.3%
National (Thousands)	21,525	21,462	21,382	21,387	21,347	21,468	21,553	21,643	21,644	21,659	21,660	21,623
% Ch	-0.7%	-1.2%	-1.5%	0.1%	-0.7%	2.3%	1.6%	1.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.7%
RETAIL TRADE												
Idaho	83,572	84,156	84,660	85,297	86,033	86,733	87,531	88,235	89,024	89,841	90,725	91,694
% Ch	2.3%	2.8%	2.4%	3.0%	3.5%	3.3%	3.7%	3.3%	3.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.3%
National (Thousands)	15,461	15,444	15,400	15,421	15,430	15,530	15,575	15,646	15,645	15,649	15,622	15,562
% Ch	-0.7%	-0.5%	-1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	2.6%	1.2%	1.9%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.7%	-1.5%
WHOLESALE TRADE												
Idaho	28,677	28,956	29,210	29,480	29,731	29,970	30,240	30,480	30,747	31,023	31,319	31,641
% Ch	3.5%	3.9%	3.6%	3.7%	3.4%	3.3%	3.6%	3.2%	3.5%	3.6%	3.9%	4.2%
National (Thousands)	6,063	6,018	5,982	5,966	5,918	5,938	5,978	5,996	5,999	6,009	6,039	6,061
% Ch	-0.6%	-3.0%	-2.4%	-1.1%	-3.2%	1.4%	2.8%	1.2%	0.2%	0.7%	2.0%	1.5%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	105,874	105,967	106,172	106,226	106,121	106,003	105,880	105,837	105,919	106,066	106,255	106,443
% Ch	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.2%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
National (Thousands)	19,643	19,669	19,687	19,701	19,705	19,720	19,740	19,765	19,815	19,860	19,917	19,976
% Ch	1.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%
EDUCATION												
Idaho	53,661	53,729	53,858	53,973	53,969	53,962	53,994	54,080	54,234	54,411	54,592	54,765
% Ch	-0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
NONEDUCATION												
Idaho	52,213	52,238	52,313	52,253	52,152	52,042	51,886	51,757	51,685	51,655	51,662	51,678
% Ch	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	-0.5%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-1.2%	-1.0%	-0.6%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	12,792	12,802	12,809	12,819	12,837	12,870	12,898	12,973	13,400	13,357	13,042	12,952
% Ch	-12.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	2.3%	13.8%	-1.3%	-9.1%	-2.7%
National (Thousands)	2,724	2,731	2,736	2,738	2,740	2,743	2,742	2,752	2,850	2,829	2,745	2,717
% Ch	-0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%	15.0%	-2.9%	-11.4%	-4.0%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 2008

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2008**

MISCELLANEOUS

	Q1	2005 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	2006 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	2007 Q2	Q3	Q4
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.												
Gross Domestic Product	111.745	112.455	113.422	114.398	115.363	116.350	117.030	117.527	118.750	119.527	119.837	120.560
% Ch	3.9%	2.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%	2.4%	1.7%	4.2%	2.6%	1.0%	2.4%
Consumption Expenditures	110.119	111.037	112.205	112.989	113.480	114.670	115.406	115.143	116.129	117.345	117.873	119.019
% Ch	2.2%	3.4%	4.3%	2.8%	1.7%	4.3%	2.6%	-0.9%	3.5%	4.3%	1.8%	3.9%
Durable Goods	90.470	90.375	89.735	89.491	89.276	89.110	88.827	88.213	87.798	87.488	87.091	86.725
% Ch	0.1%	-0.4%	-2.8%	-1.1%	-1.0%	-0.7%	-1.3%	-2.7%	-1.9%	-1.4%	-1.8%	-1.7%
Nondurable Goods	109.234	110.570	113.113	113.328	113.405	115.763	116.576	114.210	115.620	118.413	118.751	120.810
% Ch	0.3%	5.0%	9.5%	0.8%	0.3%	8.6%	2.8%	-7.9%	5.0%	10.0%	1.1%	7.1%
Services	115.204	116.165	117.100	118.434	119.316	120.252	121.209	122.122	123.252	124.055	124.921	125.996
% Ch	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	4.6%	3.0%	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%	3.8%	2.6%	2.8%	3.5%
Consumer Price Index	1.923	1.936	1.966	1.986	1.994	2.013	2.032	2.024	2.043	2.066	2.080	2.106
% Ch	2.0%	2.8%	6.3%	4.0%	1.8%	3.7%	3.9%	-1.5%	3.7%	4.6%	2.8%	5.0%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	2.5%	2.9%	3.5%	4.0%	4.5%	4.9%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%	4.5%
NY Fed Discount	3.4%	3.9%	4.4%	5.0%	5.4%	5.9%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.0%	5.0%
Prime	5.4%	5.9%	6.4%	7.0%	7.4%	7.9%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	8.2%	7.5%
Existing Home Mortgage	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	6.2%	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%	6.5%	6.4%	6.5%	6.8%	6.4%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	2.5%	2.9%	3.4%	3.8%	4.4%	4.7%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%	3.4%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	2.8%	3.1%	3.6%	4.1%	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%	3.6%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%	4.4%	4.5%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	4.8%	4.5%	3.8%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.5%	4.6%	5.1%	4.9%	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%	4.3%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
Wood Products	107.6	107.3	109.2	117.6	116.3	112.7	109.1	102.0	100.6	101.3	99.7	95.5
% Ch	8.9%	-1.1%	7.3%	34.5%	-4.5%	-11.8%	-12.0%	-23.8%	-5.1%	2.8%	-6.3%	-15.7%
Computers & Electronic Products	136.5	139.2	145.2	153.2	156.4	162.2	168.0	171.8	172.5	178.4	186.8	194.3
% Ch	10.8%	8.3%	18.1%	23.9%	8.8%	15.6%	15.1%	9.4%	1.5%	14.5%	20.1%	17.0%
Food	103.5	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.0	104.6	105.0	106.8	108.0	109.5	111.2	111.5
% Ch	7.5%	2.0%	1.9%	1.1%	0.6%	-1.3%	1.3%	7.3%	4.6%	5.5%	6.5%	0.9%
Agricultural Chemicals	114.2	113.6	115.3	114.5	119.1	125.3	125.5	117.0	114.1	110.5	112.9	114.3
% Ch	5.8%	-2.1%	6.1%	-2.9%	17.2%	22.6%	0.8%	-24.6%	-9.6%	-12.0%	9.1%	5.2%
Metal Ore Mining	105.2	106.3	107.4	105.6	108.4	109.5	110.2	111.6	107.9	110.5	110.4	109.6
% Ch	9.8%	4.4%	4.1%	-6.7%	11.1%	4.0%	2.9%	5.1%	-12.7%	10.1%	-0.5%	-3.1%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
APRIL 2008**

MISCELLANEOUS

	Q1	2008 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	2009 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	2010 Q2	Q3	Q4
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.												
Gross Domestic Product	121.369	121.436	122.302	123.000	123.742	124.149	124.816	125.350	125.939	126.532	127.118	127.692
% Ch	2.7%	0.2%	2.9%	2.3%	2.4%	1.3%	2.2%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
Consumption Expenditures	120.073	120.719	121.561	122.062	122.688	122.885	123.512	124.114	124.626	125.099	125.634	126.163
% Ch	3.6%	2.2%	2.8%	1.7%	2.1%	0.6%	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%
Durable Goods	86.622	86.426	86.304	86.207	86.087	85.958	85.828	85.669	85.518	85.358	85.191	85.020
% Ch	-0.5%	-0.9%	-0.6%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.8%
Nondurable Goods	122.857	123.085	124.040	124.138	124.741	124.006	124.712	125.388	125.723	125.968	126.328	126.711
% Ch	7.0%	0.7%	3.1%	0.3%	2.0%	-2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	1.1%	0.8%	1.1%	1.2%
Services	126.846	127.915	128.941	129.794	130.619	131.364	132.141	132.898	133.668	134.417	135.221	136.004
% Ch	2.7%	3.4%	3.2%	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%
Consumer Price Index	2.128	2.138	2.154	2.161	2.172	2.171	2.182	2.193	2.201	2.209	2.218	2.227
% Ch	4.3%	1.9%	3.1%	1.2%	2.0%	-0.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%

SELECTED INTEREST RATES

Federal Funds	3.2%	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	2.4%	3.0%	3.5%	3.9%	4.4%	4.8%
NY Fed Discount	3.7%	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.1%	3.7%	4.5%	4.9%	5.4%	5.8%
Prime	6.2%	4.9%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	5.4%	6.0%	6.5%	6.9%	7.4%	7.8%
Existing Home Mortgage	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.8%	6.2%	6.5%	6.8%	7.1%	7.2%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	2.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	2.3%	2.9%	3.4%	3.9%	4.3%	4.6%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	2.4%	3.0%	3.5%	4.0%	4.4%	4.7%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	2.7%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	3.0%	3.6%	4.1%	4.5%	5.0%	5.2%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	3.7%	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	3.9%	4.2%	4.7%	5.0%	5.3%	5.4%

SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES

Wood Products	88.6	81.4	77.6	76.4	77.5	80.6	83.5	86.0	88.5	91.3	93.4	95.6
% Ch	-26.0%	-28.7%	-17.5%	-5.8%	5.9%	16.7%	15.2%	12.8%	12.2%	12.9%	9.7%	9.5%
Computers & Electronic Products	198.6	203.3	212.8	221.1	222.2	224.9	229.1	233.6	239.0	247.0	254.7	261.9
% Ch	9.3%	9.7%	20.1%	16.5%	1.9%	4.9%	7.6%	8.3%	9.4%	14.1%	13.1%	11.8%
Food	111.9	111.7	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.4	114.0	114.6	115.3	115.9	116.5	117.1
% Ch	1.5%	-0.5%	0.0%	1.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Agricultural Chemicals	113.5	114.9	116.1	117.1	117.9	118.6	119.2	119.9	120.7	121.5	122.3	123.2
% Ch	-3.0%	5.0%	4.5%	3.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%
Metal Ore Mining	109.7	109.8	110.6	111.5	112.5	113.9	115.2	116.5	117.9	119.0	120.0	120.9
% Ch	0.5%	0.4%	2.8%	3.5%	3.7%	4.7%	4.6%	4.8%	4.9%	3.8%	3.3%	3.0%

APPENDIX

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THE GLOBAL INSIGHT U.S. MACROECONOMIC MODEL

Global Insight's Macroeconomic Model is a multiple-equation model of the U.S. economy. Consisting of over 1,200 equations, the model is solved iteratively to generate the results of different policy and forecast scenarios. The model incorporates the best insights of many theoretical schools of thought to depict the economic decision processes and interactions of households, businesses, and governments.

The Global Insight model is divided into the following eight major sectors:

- I Private Domestic Spending**
- II Production and Income**
- III Taxes**
- IV International Transactions**
- V Financial**
- VI Inflation**
- VII Supply**
- VIII Expectations**

- I. **Private Domestic Spending.** Major aggregate demand components include consumption, investment, and government. Consumer purchases are divided among three categories: durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. In nearly all cases, real expenditures are influenced by real income and the relative price of consumer goods. Durable and semidurable goods are also sensitive to household net worth, current finance costs, and consumer sentiment.

Global Insight divides investment into two general categories: fixed investment and inventories. The former is driven by utilization rates, capital stock, relative prices, financial market conditions, financial balance sheet conditions, and government policies. Inventory investment is heavily influenced by such factors as past and present sales levels, vendor performance, and utilization rates.

The government sector is divided into federal government and state and local government. Most of the federal expenditure side is exogenous. Federal receipts are endogenous and divided into personal taxes, corporate taxes, indirect business taxes, and contributions for social insurance. State and local sector receipts depend primarily on federal grants and various tax rates and bases. State and local government spending is driven by legal requirements (i.e., balanced budgets), the level of federal grants (due to the matching requirements of many programs), population growth, and trend increases in personal income.

- II. **Production and Income.** The industrial production sector includes 74 standard industrial classifications. Production is a function of various cyclical and trend variables and a generated output term, i.e., the input-output (I-O) relationship between the producing industry and both intermediate industries and final demand. The cyclical and trend variables correct for changes in I-O coefficients that are implied by the changing relationship between buyers and sellers.

Pre-tax income categories include private and government wages, corporate profits, interest rate, and entrepreneurial returns. Each of these categories, except corporate profits, is determined by some combination of wages, prices, interest rates, debt levels, capacity utilization rate, and unemployment rate. Corporate profits are calculated as the residual of total national income less the nonprofit components of income mentioned above.

- III. **Taxes.** The model tracks personal, corporate, payroll, and excise taxes separately. Tax revenues are simultaneously forecast as the product of the rate and the associated pre-tax income components. The model automatically adjusts the effective average personal tax rate for variations in inflation and income per household, and the effective average corporate rate for credits earned on equipment, utility structures, and R&D. State taxes are fully endogenous, except for corporate profits and social insurance tax rates.
- IV. **International.** The international sector can either add or divert strength from the central flow of domestic income and spending. Imports' ability to capture varying shares of domestic demand depends on the prices of foreign output, the U.S. exchange rate, and competing domestic prices. Exports' portion of domestic spending depends on similar variables and the level of world gross domestic product. The exchange rate itself responds to international differences in inflation, interest rates, trade deficits, and capital flows between the U.S. and its competitors. Investment income flows are also explicitly modeled.
- V. **Financial.** The Global Insight model includes a highly detailed financial sector. Several short- and long-term interest rates are covered in this model, and they are the key output of this sector. The short-term rates depend upon the balance between the demand and supply of reserves in the banking system. The supply of reserves is the primary exogenous monetary policy lever within the model, reflecting the Federal Reserve's open market purchases or sales of Treasury securities. Longer-term interest rates are driven by shorter-term rates as well as factors affecting the slope of the yield curve. These factors include inflation expectations, government borrowing requirements, and corporate finance needs.
- VI. **Inflation.** Inflation is modeled as a controlled, interactive process involving wages, prices, and market conditions. The principal domestic cost influences are labor compensation, nonfarm productivity, and foreign input costs that later are driven by the exchange rate, the price of oil, and foreign wholesale price inflation. This set of cost influences drives each of the industry-specific producer price indexes, in combination with a demand pressure indicator and appropriately weighted composites of the other producer price indexes.
- VII. **Supply.** In this model, aggregate supply (or potential GNP), is estimated by a Cobb-Douglas production function that combines factor input growth and improvements to total factor productivity. Factor input equals a weighted average of labor, business fixed capital, and energy. Factor supplies are defined by estimates of the full employment labor force, the full employment capital stock net of pollution abatement equipment, the domestic production of petroleum and natural gas, and the stock of infrastructure. Total factor productivity depends upon the stock of research and development capital and trend technological change.
- VIII. **Expectations.** Expectations impact several expenditure categories in the model, but the principal nuance relates to the entire spectrum of interest rates. Shifts in price expectations or the expected government capital needs influences are captured directly in this model through price expectations and budget deficit terms. The former impacts all interest rates and the latter impacts intermediate- and long-term rates. On the expenditure side, inflationary expectations impact consumption via consumer sentiment, while growth expectations affect business investment.

THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations, which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the Global Insight U.S. Macroeconomic Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

**personal income = wage and salary payments + other labor
income + farm proprietors' income + nonfarm proprietors'
income + property income + transfer payments - contributions
for social insurance + residence adjustment.**

With the exception of farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments each comprise submodels containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly-aggregated submodel consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes, imputed rent income, corporate farm income, and government payments to farmers. Farm proprietors' income includes inventory changes and imputed rent, but this component is netted out of the tax base.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 23 North American Industry Classification System employment categories. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables. Domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state-specific demand variables. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments.

The demographic component of the model is used to forecast components of population change and housing starts. Resident population, births, and deaths are modeled stochastically. Net migration is calculated residually from the estimates for those variables. Housing starts are divided into single and multiple units. Each equation is functionally related to economic and population variables.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period. The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares. Model equations are occasionally respecified in response to the dynamic nature of the Idaho and national economies. Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of

endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from Global Insight's U.S. macroeconomic model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the Global Insight model, an understanding of the Global Insight model, its input assumptions, and its output is useful in evaluating the results of the IEM's forecast. The assumptions and output of the Global Insight model are discussed in the National Forecast section.

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

$$EEA_ID = EEA_ID_GOODS + EEA_ID_NONGOODS$$

$$EEA_ID_2100 = 2625.276 + 30.059*MOVAV(ID0IP2122_2123(-1),4) - 4695.937*(JECIWSP/WPI10) - 4.111*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_2300 = 14486.675 + 480.888*ID0HSPRS1_A + 412.190*ID0HSPRS1_A(-1) + 343.491*ID0HSPRS1_A(-2) + 274.793*ID0HSPRS1_A(-3) + 206.095*ID0HSPRS1_A(-4) + 137.397*ID0HSPRS1_A(-5) + 68.698*ID0HSPRS1_A(-6)$$

$$EEA_ID_3110 = 18233.593 + 259.998*MOVAV(IPSG311,4) - 317.881*MOVAV(IPSG311/EMN311,4) - 55.331*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_3230 = 1792.042 + 18.844*MOVAV(IPSG323,4) - 11.626*MOVAV((IPSG323/EMN323),8)$$

$$EEA_ID_3250 = 2696.251 + 13.190*MOVAV(IPSG3253(-1),4) - 1991.802*DUM951ON$$

$$EEA_ID_3320 = -2063.770 + 57.314*MOVAV(IPSG332,2)$$

$$EEA_ID_3330 = 1743.849 + 18.541*MOVAV(IPSG3332,4) - 6.089*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_3340 = 12850.291 + 195.695*MOVAV(IPSG3341,4) - 242.981*(MOVAV(IPSG3341,8)/MOVAV(EMD334,8))$$

$$EEA_ID_4200 = 6338.504 + 0.308*EEA_ID_44_45 - 25.802*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_44_45 = 34279.255 + 262.151*((MOVAV(YPADJ_ID,8)/MOVAV(JPC,4))) - 344.396*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_48_49_22 = -5662.618 + 0.815*MOVAV(EEA_ID_4200,2) + 2923.483*MOVAV(ID0NPT(-1),8)$$

$$EEA_ID_5100 = -5496.054 + 45.452*MOVAV(IPSG51111,4) + 78.200*TREND + 546.542*DUM061ON$$

$$EEA_ID_52_53 = -7219.298 - 5270.302*DUM981ON + 1897.977*(DUM9801004*MOVAV(SP500/SP500(-2),2) + 85.768*ID0KHU$$

$$EEA_ID_54_55_56 = -37189.992 + 155.841*YPADJ_ID/JPC + 202.752*MOVAV(RADR,8)$$

$$EEA_ID_61_62 = -42269.636 + 50635.755*MOVAV(ID0NPT,4) + 102.930*YPADJ_ID/JPC$$

$$EEA_ID_71_72 = -43736.334 + 123671.642*MOVAV(ID0NPT,8) - 494.249*TREND$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_8100} = 3239.040 + 45.292 * (\text{MOVAV}(\text{YPADJ_ID}, 4) / \text{MOVAV}(\text{JPC}, 4)) + 1252.752 * \text{DUM931964} - 1394.056 * \text{DUM0610N}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_DMANU} = \text{EEA_ID_WOOD} + \text{EEA_ID_3320} + \text{EEA_ID_3330} + \text{EEA_ID_3340} + \text{EEA_ID_MFDNEC}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_GOODS} = \text{EEA_ID_MANU} + \text{EEA_ID_2300} + \text{EEA_ID_2100}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_GV} = \text{EEA_ID_GVSL} + \text{EEA_ID_GVF}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_GVF} = 3254.141 + 546976.400 * \text{EG91} * (\text{ID0NPT} / \text{N}) + 3431.960 * \text{EG91} * (\text{GFOR} / \text{GFR}) - 3.372 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_GVSL} = \text{EEA_ID_GVSLAD} + \text{EEA_ID_GVSLED}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_GVSLAD} = 6660.975 + 19236.054 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT}, 4) + 0.618 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0YPTXB}(-4), 4)$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_GVSLED} = 10246.029 + 48589.469 * \text{ID0NPT} * ((\text{N} - \text{N16A}) / \text{N}) + 0.564 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0YPTXB}(-4), 2) + 73.900 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_MANU} = \text{EEA_ID_DMANU} + \text{EEA_ID_NMANU}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_MFDNEC} = -3938.738 + 129.659 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0IPMFDNEC}, 2)$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_MFNNEC} = 1176.880 + 4.255 * (\text{CNCSR} + \text{CNOOR}) + 24.712 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG322}, 2) - 15.461 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_NMANU} = \text{EEA_ID_3110} + \text{EEA_ID_3230} + \text{EEA_ID_3250} + \text{EEA_ID_MFNNEC}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_NONGOODS} = \text{EEA_ID_SV} + \text{EEA_ID_4200} + \text{EEA_ID_44_45} + \text{EEA_ID_GV}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_SV} = \text{EEA_ID_48_49_22} + \text{EEA_ID_5100} + \text{EEA_ID_52_53} + \text{EEA_ID_54_55_56} + \text{EEA_ID_61_62} + \text{EEA_ID_71_72} + \text{EEA_ID_8100}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_WOOD} = 18464.036 + 78.288 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG321}, 2) - 11886.646 * (\text{JECIWSP} / \text{WPI08}) - 57.182 * \text{IPSG321} / \text{EMD321}$$

$$\text{ID0AHEMF} = 2.038 + 14.007 * (\text{EEA_ID_DMANU}(-1) / \text{EEA_ID_MANU}(-1)) * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JECIWSP}(-1), 4) + 14.093 * (\text{EEA_ID_NMANU}(-1) / \text{EEA_ID_MANU}(-1)) * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JECIWSP}(-1), 4)$$

$$\text{ID0CRCROP} = -14238.464 + 0.013 * \text{CRCROP} + 471581.192 * \text{WPI01}$$

$$\text{ID0CRLVSTK} = -351442.969 + 0.020 * (\text{CRCATCVS} + \text{CRDAIRY}) + 9707.166 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0EXFP} = -66641.887 + 953081.270 * \text{WPI01} + 21348.589 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0HSPR} = \text{ID0HSPRS1_A} + \text{ID0HSPRS2A_A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID0HSPRS1_A} = & -352.125 - 1.263 * (\text{RMMTGEXIST} - \text{MOVAV}(\text{RMMTGEXIST}(-1),4)) \\ & + 299.750 * (\text{ID0NPT}(-1) - (\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT}(-1),8)) + 347.896 * (\text{ID0KHU}/\text{ID0KHU}(-4)/(\text{ID0NPT}/\text{ID0NPT}(-4)) + \\ & 0.052 * \text{TREND} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID0HSPRS2A_A} = & 5.465 + 37.557 * (\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT}(-1),4) - \text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT}(-5),4)) \\ & - 0.249 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{RMMTGEXIST},4) - 0.003 * \text{TREND} * \text{RMMTGEXIST} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ID0KHU} = \text{ID0KHU1} + \text{ID0KHU2A}$$

$$\text{ID0KHU1} = ((0.997)^{0.25}) * \text{ID0KHU1}(-1) + \text{ID0HSPRS1_A}/4$$

$$\text{ID0KHU2A} = ((0.997)^{0.25}) * \text{ID0KHU2A}(-1) + \text{ID0HSPRS2A_A}/4$$

$$\text{ID0NB} = -11.930 + 40.901 * \text{ID0NPT} - 0.164 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0ND} = 1.188 + 5.398 * \text{ID0NPT} + 0.010 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0NMG} = (\text{ID0NPT} - \text{ID0NPT}(-4)) - (\text{ID0NB} - \text{ID0ND})/1000$$

$$\text{ID0NPT} = 0.409 + 0.0000008 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{EEA_ID},4) + 0.004 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0WBB\$} = \text{ID0WBBMF\$} + \text{ID0WBBOTH\$} + \text{ID0WBBCC\$} + \text{ID0WBBF\$} + \text{ID0WBBMIL\$}$$

$$\text{ID0WBBCC\$} = (\text{ID0WRWCC\$} * \text{EEA_ID_2300})/1000000$$

$$\text{ID0WBBF\$} = -123.907 + 314.516 * \text{WPI02}$$

$$\text{ID0WBBMF\$} = (\text{ID0WRWMF\$} * \text{EEA_ID_MANU})/1000000$$

$$\text{ID0WBBMIL\$} = 9.955 + 292.798 * (\text{ID0NPT}/\text{N}) * \text{GFMLCWSS}$$

$$\text{ID0WBBOTH\$} = \text{ID0WRWOTH\$} * (\text{EEA_ID} - \text{EEA_ID_2300} - \text{EEA_ID_MANU})/1000000$$

$$\text{ID0WRWCC\$} = 7297.565 + 1666.052 * \text{ID0AHEMF}$$

$$\text{ID0WRWMF\$} = 7047.687 + 888.645 * \text{ID0AHEMF} + 152.126 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0WRWOTH\$} = -3203.702 + 2113.275 * \text{ID0AHEMF}$$

$$\text{ID0YDIR\$} = -118.294 + 1.089 * ((\text{YPAINT} + \text{ZADIV} + \text{YPRENTADJ}) * (\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0YP\$}(-1),4)/\text{MOVAV}(\text{YP}(-1),4)))$$

$$ID0YFC\$ = -27138.116 + 0.901*ID0YFC\$(-1) + 42199.458*WPI01$$

$$ID0YINV_R\$ = -32177.960 + 0.805*ID0YINV_R\$(-1) + 64675.757*WPI01$$

$$ID0YP = ID0YP\$/JPC*100$$

$$ID0YP\$ = ID0WBB\$ + ID0YSUP\$ + ID0YDIR\$ + ID0YPRNF\$ + ID0YPRF\$ + ID0YTR\$ + ID0YRA\$ - ID0YSI\$$$

$$ID0YP\$PC = ID0YP\$/ID0NPT$$

$$ID0YPNF = ID0YPNF\$/JPC*100$$

$$ID0YPNF\$ = ID0YP\$ - ID0YPRF\$ - ID0WBBF\$$$

$$ID0YPNFPC = ID0YPNF\$/JPC*100/ID0NPT$$

$$ID0YPPC = ID0YP/ID0NPT$$

$$ID0YPRF\$ = 177.643 + 0.170*((ID0CRCROP+ID0CRLVSTK+ID0YTRF\$+ID0YINV_R\$-ID0YFC\$-ID0EXFP)/1000) + 2.117*TREND$$

$$ID0YPRNF\$ = 55.404 + 4.346*YPPROPADJNF$$

$$ID0YPTXB = (ID0WBB\$ + ID0YPRNF\$ + ID0YDIR\$ + (ID0YPRF\$ - ID0YINV_R\$/1000))/JPC*100$$

$$ID0YRA\$ = -92.135 + 0.036*ID0WBB\$$$

$$ID0YSI\$ = -14.859 + 2.245*TXSIEC*ID0WBB\$/YPCOMPWSD$$

$$ID0YSUP\$ = 65.384 + 1.547*YPCOMPSUPPAI*ID0WBB\$/YPCOMPWSD$$

$$ID0YTR\$ = -14.363 + 846.368*(YPTRFGF+YPTRFGSL)*(ID0NPT/N)$$

$$ID0YTRF\$ = 26497.24 + 0.010*TRF\$$$

$$IDWAGE = (ID0WBB\$ - ID0WBBF\$ - ID0WBBMIL\$)/EEA_ID * 1000000$$

$$YPADJ_ID = ID0YPNF\$ + MOVAV(ID0YPRF\$,4) + MOVAV(ID0WBBF\$,4)$$

ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES

EEA_ID	Employment on nonagricultural payrolls, total
EEA_ID_2100	Employment in mining
EEA_ID_2300	Employment in construction
EEA_ID_3110	Employment in food processing
EEA_ID_3230	Employment in printing
EEA_ID_3250	Employment in chemicals
EEA_ID_3320	Employment in fabricated metal products
EEA_ID_3330	Employment in machinery
EEA_ID_3340	Employment in computers and electronic products
EEA_ID_4200	Employment in wholesale trade
EEA_ID_44_45	Employment in retail trade
EEA_ID_48_49_22	Employment transportation, warehousing, and utilities
EEA_ID_5100	Employment in information
EEA_ID_52_53	Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate
EEA_ID_54_55_56	Employment in professional, scientific, and technical services
EEA_ID_61_62	Employment in health care and educational services
EEA_ID_71_72	Employment in leisure and hospitality
EEA_ID_8100	Employment in other services
EEA_ID_DMANU	Employment in durable goods manufacturing
EEA_ID_GOODS	Employment in goods producing
EEA_ID_GV	Employment in government
EEA_ID_GVF	Employment in federal government
EEA_ID_GVSL	Employment in state and local government
EEA_ID_GVSLAD	Employment in state and local government, administration
EEA_ID_GVSLED	Employment in state and local government, education
EEA_ID_MANU	Employment in manufacturing
EEA_ID_MFDNEC	Employment in other durable manufacturing
EEA_ID_MFNNEC	Employment in other nondurable manufacturing
EEA_ID_NMANU	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
EEA_ID_NONGOODS	Employment in non-goods producing
EEA_ID_SV	Employment in services
EEA_ID_WOOD	Employment in wood products and logging
ID0AHEMF	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
ID0CRCROP	Cash receipts, crops, not seasonally adjusted
ID0CRLVSTK	Cash receipts, livestock, not seasonally adjusted
ID0EXFP	Farm production expenses
ID0HSPR	Housing starts, total
ID0HSPRS1_A	Adjusted housing starts, single units
ID0HSPRS2A_A	Adjusted housing starts, multiple units
ID0KHU	Housing stock, total
ID0KHU1	Housing stock, single units
ID0KHU2A	Housing stock, multiple units
ID0NB	Number of births
ID0ND	Number of deaths
ID0NMG	Net in-migration of persons
ID0NPT	Resident population

ID0WBB\$	Wage and salary disbursements
ID0WBBCC\$	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
ID0WBBF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, farm
ID0WBBMF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
ID0WBBMIL\$	Wage and salary disbursements, military
ID0WBBOTH\$	Wage and salary disbursements, except farm, manufacturing, and construction
ID0WRWCC\$	Average annual wage, construction
ID0WRWMF\$	Average annual wage, manufacturing
ID0WRWOTH\$	Average annual wage, except manufacturing, construction, and farm
ID0YDIR\$	Dividend, interest, and rent income
ID0YFC\$	Corporate farm income
ID0YINV_R\$	Farm inventory value changes, imputed rent, and income
ID0YP	Total personal income, 2000 dollars
ID0YP\$	Total personal income
ID0YP\$PC	Per capita personal income
ID0YPNF	Nonfarm personal income, 2000 dollars
ID0YPNF\$	Nonfarm personal income
ID0YPNFPC	Per capita nonfarm income, 2000 dollars
ID0YPPC	Real per capita personal income
ID0YPRF\$	Net farm proprietors' income
ID0YPRNF\$	Nonfarm proprietors' income
ID0YPTXB	Tax base, 2000 dollars
ID0YRA\$	Residence adjustment, personal income
ID0YSI\$	Contributions for social insurance
ID0YSUP\$	Other labor income
ID0YTR\$	Transfer payments to persons
ID0YTRF\$	Government payments to Idaho farmers
YPADJ_ID	Adjusted total personal income

EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

CNCSR	Personal consumption expenditures, clothing and shoes, 2000 dollars, chain weighted
CNOOR	Personal consumption expenditures, other nondurable goods, 2000 dollars, chain weighted
CRCATCVS	Cash receipts, U.S. cattle and calves
CRCROP	Cash receipts, U.S. crops
CRDAIRY	Cash receipts, U.S. dairy
DUM061ON	These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or noneconomic event such as strikes, plant opening, or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
DUM931964	
DUM951ON	
DUM98011004	
DUM981ON	
TREND	
EG91	Employment in federal government
EMD321	Employment in Wood Products
EMD334	Employment in Computer and Electronic Products
EMN311	Employment in Food Manufacturing
EMN323	Employment in Printing and Related Support Activities
GFMLCWSS	Federal government defense personnel outlays
GFOR	Real federal nondefense purchases of goods and services
GFR	Real federal purchases of goods and services
ID0IP2122_2123	Industrial production index, metal and nonmetal ore mining, 2002=100.0
ID0IPMFDNEC	Industrial production index, other nondurable goods, 2002=100.0
IPSG311	Industrial production index, food, 2002=100.0
IPSG321	Industrial production index, wood products, 2002=100.0
IPSG322	Industrial production index, paper, 2002=100.0
IPSG323	Industrial production index, printing, 2002=100.0
IPSG3253	Industrial production index, agricultural chemicals, 2002=100.0
IPSG332	Industrial production index, fabricated metal products, 2002=100.0
IPSG3332	Industrial production index, industrial machinery, 2002=100.0
IPSG3341	Industrial production index, computer and peripheral equipment, 2002=100.0
IPSG51111	Industrial production index, newspaper publishing, 2002=100.0
JECIWSP	Employment Cost Index—Private Sector Wages and Salaries
JPC	Implicit price deflator, personal consumption, 2000=100.0, chain weighted
N	Population, U.S.
N16A	Population, U.S., aged 16 and older
RADR	Real research and development spending, 2000 dollars, chain weighted
RMMTGEXIST	Effective conventional mortgage rate, existing homes, combined lenders
SP500	Standard & Poor's 500 index of common stocks
TRF\$	Government payments to U.S. farms
TXSIEC	Personal contributions for social insurance, U.S.
WPI01	Producer price index, farm products, 1982=1.0

WPI02	Producer price index, processed foods and feeds, 1982=1.0
WPI08	Producer price index, lumber and wood products, 1982=1.0
WPI10	Producer price index, metals and metal products, 1982=1.0
YP	Personal income
YPAINT	Personal interest income
YPCOMPSUPPAI	Other labor income, U.S.
YPCOMPWSD	Wage and salary disbursements
YPPROPADJNF	Nonfarm proprietors' income (with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments)
YPRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment
YPTRFGF	Federal transfer payments to individuals
YPTRFGSL	State and local transfer payments to individuals
ZADIV	Dividends